Commission Merchants.

T. MAPLE & CO., General Commission Merchants, 210 South Water Street, cor. Wells, Chicago, Ill. Cash advances made on consignments. T. MAPLE. J. S. MAPLE.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO., General Commission Merchants, Wholesale Dealers in Flour and Feed, No. [illegible] South Water street, Chicago. Sole Agents for Paxton Mills.

MACQUEEN & GRINDON, Commission Merchants, No. 1 Pardee's Building, corner South Water and Wells street, Chicago, Ill. Will give special attention to the purchase and sale of Provisions, Produce, &c., in this market. PETER MACQUEEN. A. S. GRINDON.

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO., Produce Commission Merchants. Special attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and country Produce generally. Advances made on consignments. C. H. SPAFFORD. D. STEWART.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER, Commission Merchant, No. 6 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill. Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission business. ADVANCES made on property in store and for sale in this market, or for shipment East.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO., HAVE opened at 188 South Water street, Chicago, General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Seeds, and other Produce. We refer to Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co. M. S. NICHOLS. O. P. BRITT.

A. PEUGNET, Commission Merchant. Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and country Produce generally. Office, No. 2 Hilliard's Block, N. E. Corner South Water and Clark streets. P. O. Box [illegible]. REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, [illegible]. Liberal advances made on consignments.

CASH ADVANCES. WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., Liverpool and London. LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES will be made on consignments to the above house of BACON, LARD, PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE GENERALLY, By THOMAS NASH.

MURRY NELSON & CO., Produce, Commission and Shipping Merchants, No. [illegible] South Water street. Agents for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego, N. Y. [illegible] MURRY NELSON. E. B. STEVENS.

Bedford, Meredith & Russell, EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANT. For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain and Produce generally, No. [illegible] street, Chicago, Ill.

H. P. STANLEY, Commission Merchant, And dealer in Fruit and Produce, No. 1[illegible] South Water street, P. O. Box 23[illegible] Chicago, Illinois. [illegible]

ALLEN VANE & CO., Commission Merchants, For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. 129 South Water street, Chicago. Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese. ALLEN VANE. E. STONE.

WILLIAMS & HOUGTELLING, Commission Merchants, No. [illegible] South Water street, second door west of Wells street. [illegible] J. M. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGTELLING.

CULVER & COMPANY, Commission Merchants, 216 South Water Street, Chicago. B. F. CULVER. C. B. CULVER.

BAKER & SPAFFORD, General Commission Merchants. Office and Warehouse, No. [illegible] South Water Street. Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on commission.

FORD & NORTON, Storage and Commission Merchants. Fire Proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on consignments. SAMUEL A. FORD. NATHANIEL NORTON.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, Produce and General Commission Merchants. [illegible]

E. G. WOLCOTT, General Commission Merchant, No. [illegible] Board of Trade Rooms. [illegible] E. G. WOLCOTT.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., Commission Merchants for the purchase and sale of Grain, Provisions and Country Produce. [illegible] R. P. LAWRENCE.

CHARLES RANDOLPH, General Commission Merchant, No. 1 Loomis Building, corner Clark and South Water streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, Commission Merchants, No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments. F. B. GRIFFIN. A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO., Commission Merchants, 152 South Water Street, Chicago.

MUDD & UPDIKE, General Commission Merchants, [illegible] Block, Second Floor, corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago.

ALBERT MORSE & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, [illegible] SOUTH WATER STREET, Atkin's Building. Business confined strictly to commission.

R. & S. P. CARTER, General Commission Merchants, No. 1 Board of Trade Building, 2d floor, will give their personal attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of Produce. Advances made on consignments.

WATSON V. COE & CO., Commission Merchants, For the purchase and sale of Pork, Flour, Grain and Seeds. No. [illegible] South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

VAN INWAGEN & CO., General Commission Merchants, No. 3 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., Commission Merchants, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on commission. No. [illegible] South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago.

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DAY, ALLEN & CO., Wholesale Grocers AND TEA DEALERS, No. 69 South Water Street, CHICAGO, ILL. I. C. DAY. W. T. ALLEN. S. P. [illegible]. We call the attention of CASH BUYERS to our very large stock of Groceries, including everything in the line, [illegible] D. A. & CO.

2000 Bbls REFINED AND Clarified Sugars, including New York Standard Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, New York Coffee A & B, and all grades of Chicago Syrups, for sale low for cash by DAY, ALLEN & CO., 69 South Water street.

1000 Hhds. and Boxes New Orleans and Porto Rico Sugars [illegible] DAY, ALLEN & CO.

1000 Bags COFFEE, of all grades, in store and arriving, for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO., 69 South Water street.

ONE THOUSAND Bags COFFEE, of all grades, in store and arriving, for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO.

ONE THOUSAND Bbls. MOLASSES AND SYRUPS, for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO., 69 South Water street.

SEVEN HUNDRED HF. Chests TEAS, Young Hyson, Imperial, Gun Powder, Oolong and English Breakfast, in store and for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO.

THREE HUNDRED Cases TOBACCO, of approved brands, in store and for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO., 69 South Water street.

250 Bbls. REFINED SUGARS, Granulated, Crushed and Powdered, [illegible]

100 CASES TOBACCO—[illegible]

150 HHDS N. O. SUGAR, [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

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Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1861.

For Afternoon Dispatches see Second Page.

For "Wants" and "Sale" Advertisements see Fourth Page.

UNION DEFENCE MEETING At Bryan Hall,

ON SATURDAY AUGUST 24, AT 7-1/2 P. M.

The Union Defence Committee, mindful of the present condition of the country and of the necessity which exists for prompt and decisive action on the part of the Government in the suppression of the rebellion against the laws and Constitution, deem it their duty to call a meeting of the loyal citizens of Chicago, to aid the Government so far as it is in their power to do, by providing for the organization and complete equipment of military companies among our citizens, raising and promoting the martial ardor of our people, and providing means to assist the families of volunteers entering the service until they receive pay from the Government.

Let every citizen rally to the call, forgetful of obsolete party organizations and issues, and remembering only that the guns which were fired upon Fort Sumter dissolved all such organizations and resolved the loyal people of the Nation into one body for the defence and perpetuation of the Union and the Constitution. No other party now exists except that of traitors and their abettors.

GEORGE MANIERRE,
R. M. HOUGH,
ELIPHALET WOOD,
Of Union Defence Committee.

THE WAR MEETING—MR. CAMERON.

The War Meeting to-night, called by the Union Defence Committee, will unquestionably be fully attended. We hear nothing of the intentions of those at whose request the people will assemble, nor do we know anything of the programme. From the temper of the people, and the loud complaints that are every where heard of the management and inefficiency of the War Department, we take it for granted that the occasion will not be allowed to pass without testing the feeling of the people of this city by the introduction of a resolution asking the President to confide the military affairs of the country to new hands. It is not ours to advise, but we would suggest that if such a resolution is submitted, all charges of dishonesty and incompetency should be excluded and that the true grounds of the public impatience with Mr. Cameron should be stated—want of confidence. Of course the reasons for it won't lie behind its expression; but they are so multiform in the minds of different men that they could not be all set forth in a single resolution; and then it is due to the man that he should not be condemned upon specific charges without opportunity to be heard in his own defence. It is sufficient to know, what in the West is emphatically true, that he does not satisfy public expectation, and that as long as he remains at the head of the military administration, the enlistment of men is greatly impeded, and the faith of the people in a speedy conclusion of hostilities is shaken—two reasons that time will hardly overcome, and that are ample to justify his withdrawal from his place.

RUSSELL, AGAIN.

Hon. Owen Lovejoy, and Hon. E. B. Washburne, both of whom were at the battle of Bull Run, were in town yesterday, and from them we get additional facts in relation to the absurdity of Mr. Russell's account of the retreat. Mr. Washburne arrived at Fairfax Court House direct from Centreville, three hours before Mr. Russell passed, and even then but few soldiers had made their appearance there, and they were stragglers who in some way had passed the New Jersey regiment that stopped the broken columns back. Mr. Lovejoy arrived in Washington about 4 o'clock on Monday morning, bringing in two wounded soldiers in an ambulance; he reports that at that hour not two hundred men out of all the regiments that Mr. Russell imagined he heard in his rear had arrived. He further says that though in Hunter's column, and on the field when the retreat towards Centreville commenced, he did not see a soldier on our side run—not one. He had given his horse to an aid of Gen. Tyler, and walked to Centreville on foot, and in the midst of hundreds of men who had got separated from their regiments; but though unable to rally and form for want of officers, the soldiers came off at a moderate pace, all the while prepared to do their best for defence if pursued, as they were not. Yet Mr. Russell, eleven miles from Centreville, at 7.15, had these men, in his rear, and the "roar of the flight" was so great that it overpowered or made uncertain to his ears the sound of the guns. Mr. Russell's sense of hearing is as remarkable as his power of description.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

A letter to the New York Times from the City of Mexico, gives some very important news. It announces that England, France, and Spain have simultaneously suspended their relations with the Mexican Government, and withdrawn their Ministers, on the ground that the Government had, in its financial extremity, suspended for two years payment of the interest on the public debt. American extremity furnishes a European opportunity for interference in Mexico, in defiance of the Monroe doctrine. The object of these Powers, it is believed, is to establish a *Protectorate* over that unhappy country without asking permission of the United States. Taking advantage of the domestic troubles in the great Republic, England, France and Spain grasp Mexico by the throat and demand payment of their claims—fair and fraudulent—under the penalty of seizing her ports and perhaps taking possession of the country. It is in vain that the Constitutional Government represent that the country has just emerged from a civil war, which has prostrated its industry, depleted the treasury, and dried up the resources of revenue. It is in vain that that Government begged for time to establish order and put the wheels of industry, trade and commerce in motion, and obtain wherewith to liquidate their debts. The answer is, "your money or your life," in genuine highwayman style. If these reports shall prove true, we will shortly have another serious complication on our hands. These Powers will not be allowed to carry things with a high hand without resistance. One of these days Uncle Sam will have his own troubles settled and then the European usurpations on this Continent will come up for adjustment.

It will be recollected that John C. Breckinridge, during the extra session of Congress, presented a peace petition purporting to come from Niagara Falls, and fully signed. It is now ascertained that the petition was got up [illegible] and that not a man or boy of Niagara Falls can be found who signed it. [illegible]

Chicago DAILY Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1861. NUMBER 349.

WESTERN MILITARY NEWS.

THE NEW WISCONSIN REGIMENTS.

The 9th regiment, Colonel Joseph Van Dorn, now in camp at Madison, is nearly full and will be ready to move in a few days. W. W. Robinson of Sparta, who commanded an Ohio company in the Mexican War, has been appointed Lieutenant Colonel; and Henry P. Clinton of Brodhead, Quartermaster.

The 8th will be put into camp September 1st, and the officers named for it are: Colonel, Robert C. Murphy; Lieutenant Colonel, Geo. W. Robbins; Quartermaster, Paschal M. Hovey. Col. Murphy, in his diplomatic career, has seen a good deal of military that will now be of use to him. Lieut. Colonel Robbins is a young man—26—but has had a military education in Mr. Russell's school at New Haven, Ct., and is endorsed by officers of the regular army.

The uniforms of the 7th have been delivered; those for the 8th are nearly ready. One thing about them which awakens local pride is the fact that they are a thoroughly home production, and are well made at prices that would be an envy to some other States.

The following is the copy of Secretary Cameron's dispatch to Gov. Randall, upon which, the same day it was received, Gov. R. issued his proclamation:—

WASHINGTON, August 20.

To Governor Randall:

You may organize and equip as rapidly as possible, five (5) regiments of infantry, and five (5) batteries of artillery, and procure for them necessary clothing and equipments, according to United States regulations and prices, subject to the inspection of United States officers. Expenses incurred will be refunded by the Government. If you need the cannon at once, send us an order, and they shall be forwarded, and such other arms as may be necessary. Please answer if this is understood and satisfactory. SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

Under this new call the German regiment at Milwaukee is designated the 9th, and is ordered into camp at once. Frederick Salomon of Manitowoc, Captain of a company in Col. Salomon's regiment (his brother's) in Missouri, is appointed Colonel.

The 1st, three months' volunteers, Col. Starkweather, were mustered out yesterday afternoon, and the re-enlistment for the war commenced on the spot. They will go into camp at Milwaukee.

THE ROCK RIVER RIFLES.

An independent regiment, with this designation, is being rendezvoused at Sterling, Ill., composed of three companies from Whiteside county, three from Ogle, two from Lee, and two from Carroll. The companies are nearly full, and the regiment has been accepted. Camp will be opened at Sterling, September 1st, E. N. Kirk of that place provisional Colonel.

MICHIGAN REGIMENTS.

The departure of Michigan troops for the east, under the late call, was expected to commence last evening with the 7th regiment, and others are to follow it with as little delay as possible. The 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and Col. Stockton's Independent regiment, are all nearly full, but will receive their equipments at Washington.

Col. Brodhead's cavalry numbers 100 men. It is receiving daily accessions. Orders have come from Washington to purchase the horses in Michigan, and not only for Brodhead's, but also for Col. McReynold's cavalry at New York city. Col. Backus, U. S. A., will immediately proceed to comply.

Chicago Dragoons—State Officers, Etc.

The little *Post* has an unhappy propensity to snarl at the TRIBUNE, which it has copied from its big neighbor, the *Journal*. In its issue of yesterday it pours out half a column of small beer wrath, charging us with falsely and maliciously assailing the State officers. Upon investigation we find the obnoxious paragraph to be the following leaded item, which appeared in our columns some days ago:

MUSTERED OUT.—The Chicago Dragoons, Capt. C. W. Barker, were yesterday paid off and mustered out of the U. S. service. The amount received by each private was $48 for four months' service, in *scrip*. No rations were allowed the men for the time they have been in the city since their arrival from Virginia. We learn that great dissatisfaction exists among the men because payment for their services was made in *scrip* instead of gold.

Now everybody can see that the State officers are not assailed in *this paragraph*; but in order to make out a case, the little *Post* asserts that the Dragoons were never technically in the service of the United States, but in the service of the State of Illinois, and *hence* we assailed somebody at Springfield. Good gracious!

The Union Defence Committee of New York.

The Union Defence Committee of New York make an interesting report of their doings up to the 1st of August, and as a result they present the following handsome figures:

Aid to twenty-six regiments of volunteers	$343,421.63
Aid to ten regiments militia	157,336.07
Aid to incomplete organizations	20,947.77
Purchase of arms, ammunition, baggage wagons and ambulances	236,589.27
Total	$758,298.64
Appropriated to relief of families	230,000.00
Total amount of drafts	$988,298.64
Leaving a balance in the hands of the Comptroller on the 31st July of	$11,701.36

What Parson Brownlow Says.

The Washington *Republican* of Thursday publishes a private letter from Parson Brownlow, editor of the Knoxville (Tennessee) *Whig*, in which this passage occurs:

"An order has been made at Richmond to suppress the publication of the Knoxville *Whig*, but the notice has not been served on me yet. I have given them the devil in this day's paper, and I shall continue to say just what I please, until my office is closed or destroyed by brute force.

"They have about run me ashore in a pecuniary sense—broke up my business—withheld all letters containing subscriptions; and thus I am driven to the wall with more subscribers on my list than the eight secession papers of East Tennessee all put together. But I will starve, or beg my bread of Union men, before I will surrender to this vile heresy of secession.

"With my best wishes, I am, &c.,
W. G. BROWNLOW."

The North Carolina Pirates.

Henry Knowles, master of the New London schooner Transit, captured off the North Carolina coast by the rebel steamer Winslow, June 23, has arrived home with his crew, coming all the way around by Liverpool. Notwithstanding a military passport, they were unable to leave Newbern, N. C., except as seamen on a vessel that run the "blockade," and arrived in England. they were sent home by the American Consul. Their passport and documents read thus:

JOHN W. ELLIS, Governor of North Carolina.

To all whom these presents may come.

The following persons captured on the schooner Transit, off Hatteras, on the 23d of June, 1861, viz:

Henry Knowles, master, Connecticut;
William Crain, mate, Connecticut;
Martin Diarmid, seaman, Scotland, G. B.;
Ferdinand Rohlf, steward, Germany,

have been discharged upon their parole not to serve against the Confederate States.

Free transit out of North Carolina from Newbern and thence North has been granted them, and it is hoped they may be suffered to pass without molestation. By the Governor.

WARREN WINSLOW, Mil. Sec.

RALEIGH, June 26, 1861.

State of North Carolina, Newbern, Craven County, to wit.—This day, Henry Knowles, master, of Connecticut; William Crain, of Connecticut, mate; Martin Diarmid, of Scotland, G. B., seaman, and Ferdinand Rohlf, of Germany, steward, late of the schooner Transit, of New London, Conn., which was captured by the steamer Winslow off Hatteras Inlet, on the 23d of June, 1861, personally appeared before me, a justice of the peace of the town aforesaid, and in witness whereof have hereunto signed their names and severally made oath that they will not, by acts or agency, in any way serve in the war now being waged by the Government of the United States of North America, or either of them.

Given under my hand, this 27th day of June, in the year 1861. SAMUEL R. STREET, J. P.

Henry Knowles, Martin Diarmid,
William Crain, Ferdinand Rohlf.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence, by each of the above named parties, this the 27th day of June, 1861.
SAMUEL R. STREET, J. P.

How Nearly the Rebels Were Whipped at Manassas.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel* of the 18th of August has a leader on McDowell's report, from which we quote:

McDowell makes no display in his report, but it is a plain detail of his movements, and it shows that he arranged and fought the battle as well as any of Lincoln's Generals, with their troops, could have done, not excepting Gen. Scott. *He managed it admirably in every respect, and was very nearly successful.* * * The columns of Hunter and Heintzelman passed up the Run, crossed Sudley's Ford, and attempted to turn our left, which was the great feature of the plan. Hunter did cross, did attack as ordered, and did force our men down the Run, where they had to receive the cross-fire of Tyler's column; *and nothing but the protection of* [illegible] *the genius of Beauregard* [illegible] *and the great endurance of our men, prevented our left being turned,* [illegible] railroad [illegible].

FROM KENTUCKY.

Dodge of the Secessionists—They are Met and Defeated—Discharge of the Hon. T. A. R. Nelson—State Guard Concealing State Arms.

[Correspondence of N. Y. Tribune.]

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 18, 1861.

Foiled and driven back in all their attempts to place Kentucky in the hands of undisguised traitors and pirates, the K. G. C. have determined, by Jesuitical strategy, to place her, if possibly, in sympathetic league with white-livered treason in the North, which has for its organs such calendars of falsehood and misrepresentation as *The N. Y. Day Book, The N. Y. News*, and *The Cincinnati Inquirer*. They desire to establish treason in sheep's clothing, with a lily liver, a white flag, and the assassin's knife concealed in its sheath.

A call for a "Peace meeting" has been in the city papers for several days. In *The Courier* it was displayed thus:

PEACE MEETING.
The people of Louisville, without reference to past party distinction, who are in favor of having
PEACE,
are requested to meet in the East Room of the Court House, on Saturday night, the 17th instant, as a
PEACE PARTY.
The time has come to know who are for Peace and who for War!
Rally as Christian and rational men, as fearless leaders in
THE GREAT PEACE MOVEMENT,
to save your country from the further horrors of
CIVIL WAR,
not regarding the threats or cajolings of those
BLOODY SPIRITS
whose purpose is War only, at home and abroad.
RALLY FOR PEACE!

The Union men of Louisville combine the shrewdness of serpents with the harmlessness of doves. So they repaired last night in great numbers to the rendezvous of *peace*, taking with them two or three neat little specimens of the Stripes and Stars on silk. The secessionists, with their white flag and black purpose, seceded to Concert Hall and were superseded in the Court House by those who desire the only peace which can endure. After speeches had been heard in the Court House to the number of four, the choir of peace sang the Star Spangled Banner in admirable style, and the spacious hall rang with the shouts of resolute freemen, and the joyful clapping of hands. One of the speakers remarked, aptly, that those who were cooing "Peace!" under a white flag in public, were wont to clasp their hands and sing psalms to to "the glorious victory of the South at Bull Run." They would like to get the Union men aside in the gate, to speak with them quietly, and there smite them under the fifth rib. When the allies of Jeff Davis had retired to Concert Hall, a large portion of their crowd was composed of rebels from Tennessee and States further South, who would like to have the Federal arm held by peace-shriekers, while they strike Liberty to the heart.

[The resolutions passed by the meeting have already appeared in our telegraphic columns.]

I learn from trustworthy sources that the Hon. T. A. R. Nelson has been released by the pirates at Richmond. They fear his further maltreatment might create an earthquake in Tennessee. You may rest assured that no feeling of tenderness toward a good man, no regard for the rights of humanity, no decent respect for the opinions of mankind, no pity for the patriot's family, influenced their action. They trembled for the scalp of their invading freebooter, Zollicoffer. Parson Brownlow's *Whig* has not yet been suppressed, as was reported. The cowardice of treason, however, is all that prevents its suppression. Just so soon as Zollicoffer feels strong enough to afford it, no feeling of delicacy will restrain him from crushing out the gallant Brownlow.

The traitor State Guard here have concealed a considerable lot of State arms in cellars of Secessionists, and it is believed they intend to convey them to the Tennessee rebels. It is not my impression, however, that the Union men will peaceably suffer the outrage to be perpetrated; and if they will but sufficiently show their bristles, the conspirator Magoffin will interfere to prevent a secession *faux pas*. The Governor loves the rebels too dearly to see them suffer open disgrace. One box of the muskets was stopped by an inspector at the Nashville depot, and is now in possession of the United States Government.

The Insubordinate Troops.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21, 1861.

Good influences from the State of New York are at work among the regiments disaffected by lawyers and Democratic politicians, in regard to their "three months enlistment." These influences were more necessary than the friends of the misguided troops dream of. Dry Tortugas may soon cease to be the punishment of mutiny, and the painful necessity of shooting the criminals forced on the Government. The arm of the Government is long, too. It can reach conspirators against the army, whether they are in Buffalo or Maine.

MORE INSUBORDINATION.

Just as the clemency of Government had been successfully invoked in behalf of the 21 Maine men and the mutineers of the 79th, the one Buffalo Regiment must, by an act of mischievous folly, make mercy to mutiny no longer possible. Last night 40 of the New York 21st, stationed at Fort Runyon, were taken to the yard, with an order from Gen. McDowell, accompanying the list of names, consigning them to the Dry Tortugas for labor on military works.

THE NEW STATE OF VIRGINIA.

The meaning of the determination of the Wheeling Convention to submit the question of forming Western Virginia into a new State is that the people there are determined to go with the North in any event. If, by the end of October, the Union armies have so far triumphed as to render the subjugation of the South a certainty, they will vote to retain the old name and the bounderies of the Old Dominion—otherwise Kanawha will stand ready to be one of the United States.

Pennsylvania News.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21, 1861.

It appears that the alleged British ship Parkhill, which was condemned as a prize and sold here last week for $7,400, was in reality owned by Americans. Another alleged British vessel, the Herald, also sent here, discloses another swindle of the same kind. Lord Lyons demanded her release, which was made out and sent here, but in the interval the vessel arrived and went into the hands of our authorities. Lord Lyons remonstrated with Mr. Seward, who again ordered her delivered to her British owners. But before the order reached here, our authorities discovered that her owners were Americans, and that when captured she was actually under orders to run the blockade of Charleston. On learning these facts, Mr. Seward withdrew the order to release, and directed the vessel to be held subject to the decision of our Prize Court.

Two fugitive chattles from Virginia went through here last week. They say all the negroes now want is for our Government to arm them. Let such a fact be once generally known—the willingness of the Commanding General to receive, arm and drill them—and he can have, almost immediately, more men than Davis has or can ever muster. They are longing to be permitted to fight for freedom. They fully understand the nature of the contest going on. Many of them have an idea that Fremont's true mission is to liberate them, and his appointment has a wonderful effect upon them. These two did not know exactly where he is, but they say that should he appear in Virginia, the blacks will flock to him in droves. What a power for good is concentrated in that man's name.

We cannot shut our eyes to the magnitude of the war preparations going on among us. There is an almost uninterrupted transit of formidable forces by railroad and water to Washington. Two of the new gun-boats have been launched here, and they are not only beautiful, but very powerful vessels. At the Navy Yard there is no let up, neither at the Arsenals. The order to hurry to Washington all portions of regiments has created a tremendous bustle, and will be met by the dispatch of thousands from this city alone. The new enlistment regulations operate admirably, mustering in succeeding immediately on enrollment, and then the drill, with no idling around taverns.

A friend from Lancaster informs me that Buchanan, the traitor, is in a pitiable condition, gradually sinking from exhaustion of the natural powers, while his mind is depressed under the overwhelming evidences of National execration which pour in upon him. He has no crowd of obsequious flatterers jostling each other on his threshold now. His near townsmen stand aloof; his very neighbors keep him at a distance by their loathing. The mail comes charged with daily letters of contempt and detestation of his villainy. Outward, he has no comforter—inward, nothing but self condemnation. If ever man shall die unwept, unhonored and unsung, it will be this hoary old imposter.

The vigor shown in arresting Pierce Butler gives immense satisfaction, and will do much good. All yesterday there were crowds of men flocking to enlist, now that they are certain of active service. It is thus evident we have men enough, if Government will only set them to work.

The Whereabouts of Iowa Troops.

The Second and Fourth Iowa Regiments are at Ironton, or other points on the Iron Mountain Railroad. The Third is on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, with headquarters at Brookfield, a portion of the regiment is said to be on the march to aid Col. Moore. The Fifth, at last accounts, were on their way to Lexington, in the western part of Missouri, while the Sixth Regiment is still at the Arsenal.

The First is at St. Louis, and expected here every day on their way home.—*Keokuk Gate City.*

Fire at New York—Loss $80,000.

A disastrous fire, by which five buildings were totally and nine partially destroyed, forty persons rendered houseless, and $80,000 worth of property lost, occurred last Wednesday morning in Delancey street, between Orchard and Ludlow, New York city, extending to the rear of the two latter streets. Several casualties occurred from the falling of walls, &c. Frederick R. Lee, President of the Stuyvesant Insurance Company, was badly bruised and burned.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Suspension of Diplomatic Relations by France and England—Ulterior Designs of the English and French Governments—A Scheme of Wrong and Plunder—Friendliness of Mexico towards the United States.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

CITY OF MEXICO, July 29, 1861.

The news of the suspension of relations with this Government by the English and French Ministers, which goes by this mail, will inform you of the gravity of the events which are occurring here, and which merit the immediate attention of the American people, unless we are willing to see Mexico placed under the protectorate of England and France, and perhaps made a colony of the former Power.

This event is brought about by two causes; first, the opposition of the French Minister, and, under his influence, of the British Minister, to the cause of constitutional Government in this country; and, second, the belief entertained by the English and French Governments, or that was entertained, that the American Union was permanently dissolved and consequently its power gone, and the still more confident belief entertained that such was the case by these Ministers personally, which has led them to think that any step calculated to bring about an opportunity for European intervention here would be not only seconded but warmly approved by their respective Governments, *as was the action in the Santo Domingo affair by that of Spain.*

M. Saligny, the French Minister, is a particular friend and admirer of Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, and is an open partisan of the South. Sir Charles Wyke has sympathies much the same way, and is greatly under the influence of Saligny.

The *immediate* pretext of this rupture of relations and threatened resort to force against this country by England and France, is the passage of a law by the *Congress* now in session here, suspending all payments on account of the debts of the Government for two years, in order that it may have the means to finish the reaction, restore the country to order and security, and reorganize the finances of the country on a sound basis, lowering the tariff and introducing other reforms for which a few months' breathing spell and the command of some resources is necessary.

While the assignment of upwards of 85 per cent of its revenue was made to the payment of interest, etc., on its foreign debt (and which assignment has been faithfully paid over during all the revolution), it was impossible to sustain the Government and make these reforms.

What makes it more evident that there is some ulterior design in this hasty and violent rupture on the part of France and England, is the fact that both of these Ministers here have admitted the necessity for this suspension, for a time, of payments, and *before it was passed*, only objected to the proposed manner of it; that is, that it was done by Congress without driving a previous bargain with them about it. But the moment it is done, they hasten to put on it the gravest character; talk of the violation of solemn international compacts, and threaten that if Congress does not turn upon its own acts and repeal them at foreign demand, they will break off relations and counsel their Governments *to seize the ports of the country.*

It is demonstrated beyond any further question that the will of the people of this country is for a constitutional Government. Napoleon's doctrine of satisfied nationalities forces us then to admit that a *constitutional* Government must be sustained, *if any*, in this country. Neither the English nor the French Minister want such a Government here. Does not England and France think, in the supposed weakness of the United States, of setting up a Government in this country. It would terribly circumscribe the extension and future power of the United States, whether united, or of either part, if separated. These are grave inquiries. They should be laid before the American people, and our *Government* should not act without the *people* having information of what is going on.

The interior affairs of the country improve but slowly. Every influence of the clergy, the moderados, the ambitious and the disaffected is put forth to embarrass and to weaken the Constitutional Government; and the wonder is not that it accomplishes so little, but that it keeps on at all.

The principle of "no more revolutions" has, however, gained great and lasting hold of the minds of the people in the respective *States*; but in this hot bed (this city) of clergy and corrupt foreign influences, it is almost impossible for any just or well-intentioned government to stand.

Besides it has no resources. The commerce of the country has become almost ruined by the long civil war, and has ceased to afford its usual revenue to the Government. There is not strength enough on the part of the Government to impose *direct* taxation; and the property of the clergy, which was nationalized, *has entirely disappeared.* This latter is not strange when we consider that the chief ideas of the authors of this nationalization was simply to destroy the power of the Church, even if the property was *given away*; and as the laws provided for its sale by the payment of 60 per cent, in bonds of the interior or foreign debt, (necessarily the former were received, and not the latter, as the one were at 7 and the other at 20,) and 40 per cent., in *forty to eighty* monthly payments, the Government only received what it could realize by the discount of these forty to eighty months' notes, which being worth, in the prevailing uncertainty of affairs, only 15 to 25 per cent. on the dollar, it is easy to see that the actual amount realized by the Government has been very small, and how *that* resource is exhausted.

Mexico can look for *aid* or protection only to the United States; and if England and France are going to take advantage of our supposed weakness to get a foothold here, *we must prevent it.* The feeling here, on the part of the Constitutional party towards the *North* and Mr. Corwin is excellent. With *that* party and Government we can do anything we please; with any *other* party it will be *difficult*; with the Church party it would be *impossible* to treat.

Gov. C. has nearly concluded a postal and an extradition treaty, and *can do anything he pleases here with reference to the South.* By the steamer before this, was forwarded the permission given by the Mexican Congress for the passage our troops from Guaymas to Arizona.

Respectfully yours, ——.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

A private letter from the city of Mexico dated July 29th, brings us intelligence of new disturbances in Mexican politics, characterized by even more than the usual sickening details of atrocious cruelty which mark administrative changes in that unhappy country.

On Sunday, July 2[illegible], at Arroyo-Zarco, Cagigas, a desperado in the pay of the clerical party, seized a distinguished citizen of the Paro, or Republican side, Don Melchoir Ocampo, and carried him to Zuloaga. That monster in human shape put him to every possible indignity. After detaining him in a dungeon for two days he handed him over to his soldiers, who kicked him, flogged him, spit in his face, shot him repeatedly until he was half killed, and then hung him up to die by lingering agonies.

The same day that Don Melchoir was captured, the clerical troops under General Galvez, seized another liberal, Senor Schiafino, but instead of killing him demanded from his friends $20,000 and three hundred rifles for his redemption. Just before the date of our intelligence this ransom had been paid, and Schiafino freed by the priestly brigands.

When the news of these outrages reached the city of Mexico, the whole public was aroused to frenzy. The printing office of one of the clerical newspapers was mobbed and destroyed, and the people went *en masse* to President Juarez, clamoring for an immediate attack upon the clericals. Generals De Gollado, Ortega, Arteaga and Valle were immediately sent in pursuit of Marquez and Galvez, the leaders of the clerical forces. While the former was reconnoitring with a small party near the Llanos de Salazar, his party was entirely cut to pieces by Galvez, and De Gollado killed. General Valle followed in the same road, and after the utter demolition of his force was likewise slain.

Ortega and Arteaga were still hotly pressing Marquez, who, with four thousand men, had retired on San Cristobal.

The city of Mexico had been put under martial law, General Parrodi being first commander of the city, Urruaga second, and Juan Jose Baz, Governor.

The Terrible Battle Near Springfield, Missouri.

All accounts from both sides of the battle fought on Wilson's Creek, near Springfield, on the 10th, prove that it was far the most destructive engagement, in proportion to the forces involved, of the war. The lists of the killed and wounded on both sides are frightful. An account of the action, written by Col. J. T. Hughes, of the Confederates, appears in an extra of the Weston (Mo.) *Argus*. Colonel Hughes says of the death struggle, which took place at 9 o'clock, three hours after the fighting commenced:

On both sides the men were mowed down like the ripe harvest before the sickle. My own regiment was then decimated, and Churchill's and McIntosh's Arkansas regiments suffered most severely. Here Gen. Lyon was killed.

* * * * * * * *

The whole field for miles is literally covered with the dead. I have lost 142 in killed and wounded and missing, from my command of 550 men.

P. S.—We have lost a great number of our officers. I will name some of them: Gen. Slack, severely wounded; General Weightman, killed; Lieut. Col. Austin, killed; Col. B. S. Brown, of Ray, killed; Capt. Blackwood, of Carroll, killed; Capt. Edward, of Rives's regiment, killed; Lieut. S. S. Hughes, my own brother, killed; Capt. Bainbridge, of Clinton, severely wounded; Capt. Thomas McCarty, of Clay, severely wounded, and a great many more.

About forty others of my regiment, including the Clay county battalion, have been buried on the battle-field. Amos Stout, of Clay, and R. D. Kelly, and Jno. Brooking, of Clinton, killed; and James Porter and Samuel Brooking, wounded, and a great many more whom I cannot now mention.

* * * I have never before witnessed such a heart rending scene—State, Federal, and Confederate troops in one red ruin, blent on the field.

THE LATEST NEWS.

EXCITING FROM MISSOURI.

JEFFERSON CITY THREATENED.

40,000 REBELS ON THE MOVE.

MISSOURI ONE OF THE "C. S. A."

Gen. Banks's Column at Monocacy.

REBEL PAPERS TO BE SUPPRESSED.

Important Arrests at the East.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

THE REBEL PLOT TO SEIZE JEFFERSON CITY—GRADUAL ADVANCE OF THE FORCES BY DIFFERENT ROUTES—FORTY THOUSAND STATE TROOPS ENROLLED—NEAR PROSPECT OF AN ATTACK.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23, 1861.

Col. Wyman, commanding the forces at Rolla, arrived on to night's train, and reports the following important facts:

Yesterday his runners returned and reported that they found seven thousand rebels at Bolivar. At Sedalia there were six hundred. There were advance guards of McCulloch's army, which is marching as rapidly as possible upon Jefferson City.

It is ascertained to a certainty that the State troops (secessionists) are now some 4,000 in number, and are constantly becoming more numerous. They are marching as rapidly as possible upon the Capitol, and would have been there and already made an attack, had they had any means to transport their provisions. As it is, they are obliged to approach in divisions and gather a subsistence by each taking different routes and uniting near their point of operation. There is no doubt but that a speedy assault upon Jefferson City will take place—within a week at the farthest. A terrible battle will have to be fought in defence of the Capitol. The Government is fully aware of the peril, and is using every exertion to provide against the plans of the rebels being successful.

If military men directly from the vicinity may be believed, you may expect to hear stirring news within a few days.

I shall go up to Jefferson to-morrow morning, and will telegraph you further accounts of anything that may occur.

Col. Wyman released all the prisoners taken at Springfield, and gave them five days' rations. When they left, all the Federal soldiers had also been released by the State men, and had arrived at camp. They, however, were turned loose without a crust of food, their captors having none to give them, and being almost starved themselves.

Gov. Gamble arrived in town to night from the Capital.

The city is quiet. Barracks are being rapidly built at the great camping ground near the Arsenal. Enough laborers cannot be obtained to do the Government work.

Affairs at Ironton are quiet.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, August 23, 1861.

INEVITABLE NECESSITIES OF WAR.

It is probable that rebel prints at the North will soon be suppressed, by authority of the Government, beginning at Baltimore. The Baltimore tory papers have hastened to ward off such a blow, if possible, by promising to print nothing in future that shall "injure the Government." But they cannot keep such a promise, and this is hardly a time to temporize. The suppression of the circulation of the N. Y. *Daily News*, yesterday, by U. S. Marshal Millward, at Philadelphia, was a timely hint which that concern will do well to heed.

It is also stated that a rigid system of passes to Washington will soon be adopted.

A MARYLAND PLOT DISCOVERED.

A plot of the Maryland rebels to seize Havre de Grace, after the Bull Run battle, was discovered in time for its prevention.

THE PRIVATEER SUMTER.

Advices from Curacoa say the deserter from the privateer Sumter was a British subject, forced into the rebel service at New Orleans. Six prizes were brought into Cienfuegos, but the Sumter ran away before hearing of their disposition. She called there, but was not permitted to enter. She took two prizes off Porto Cabello. The pirate burns all she cannot sell.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—Mr. Boteler, of Harper's Ferry, recently arrested, has been released by Gen. Banks.

Col. E. D. Baker, of California, is to raise a brigade of 5,000 men.

Washington is very quiet to day, and the people seem to be entirely relieved of any apprehensions of an assault by Beauregard.

WASHINGTON, 23.—Ti's rumored that the N. Y. *News* and *Day Book* are to be suppressed immediately by order of the Government.

It is intimated that the Government will no longer allow Kentucky to remain in a neutral position.

The Baltimore papers have agreed to comply with the request of General Dix, to refrain from publishing news which will aid the enemy.

Out of 800 wounded soldiers in the Hospital here there is not a single case of injury by a bayonet thrust.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The State Department has received a letter from the United States Consul at Curacoa, in which he says he is of the opinion that the Governor, in admitting the privateer Sumter, committed himself, and now desires to arrange the matter.

The Secession troops which lately showed themselves near Chain Bridge, have withdrawn farther into Virginia. Their object in retiring is unknown, but it is certain that as our forces are being reinforced, theirs has receded.

The Adjutant General has issued an order to recruiting officers that all recruits be enlisted for three years.

The Confederate Congress at Richmond—Bill for the Admission of Missouri, and Appropriating $1,000,000 for her Defence.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 23.—A special dispatch to the *Courier*, from Richmond, says that Davis has approved the act appointing two other Commissioners to Europe; also the act for aid to Missouri, in repelling invasion, and authorizing her admission into the Confederacy. Gen. McCulloch was complimented for the splendid victory of his brave army in the battle of Oak Hill. The Richmond Congress is considering the bill for the sequestration of the property of alien enemies.

The Confederate Congress is reported to have received dispatches by telegraph, stating that the English Government has sent orders to Admiral Heline, of the Gulf squadron, to see that British merchant vessels be adequately protected in their ingress and egress to and from ports of the South. High officials at Richmond believe such to be a fact.

The French Consul at Richmond has received dispatches announcing the arrival of several French war frigates at Norfolk.

Congress has called on the Navy Department for an estimate of the amount required to construct two gunboats for the defence of Memphis and the Mississippi river.

Arrest of Two Heavy Rebels in New York, and Haul of $170,000.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—George Miles of Petersburgh, and John Garnett Guthrie of Richmond, collecting agents of tobacco houses in Virginia, were arrested in this city to-day by detective police and sent to Fort Lafayette for safe keeping, by order of Secretary Seward. Guthrie is a tobacco manufacturer, and has made large shipments of it to this city, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The passage of the confiscation bill compelled him to come North to make collections before the enforcement of the measure. He accordingly visited these cities with such success as to obtain about $145,000, and, having a fancy for speculation, he visited Wall street, where his friends helped him to liberal investments in certain Confederate bonds at a stock. [illegible] Mills was agent of James Thomas of Richmond, and had been collecting about $35,000. He had also made liberal investments in Southern stocks. About $170,000 was recovered from the two prisoners, principally in bonds, acceptances, sight drafts, Virginia paper money, and about $1,000 in gold. A large number of letters addressed to persons in the Southern States were found in their possession, indicating that they were contemplating an early departure.

The Tories in Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The State papers hereafter, are not to publish news which will injure the Government. They have done so very freely heretofore.

The secessionists are spending money to circulate peace arguments in the free States. Citizens of Baltimore, of great wealth, are engaged in the business. The New York *News* and the *Day Book* derive assistance from these men, and their sympathizers in Southern cities.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Thomas J. Carson and Wm. M. Pegram of Baltimore and W. J. Kelly, arrested recently at Harrisburg, had come from south of the Potomac, and on Kelly was found $109,000 in money in notes of Confederate State Banks, and various bills of sale dated at Richmond, for pork. Other articles were concealed in pockets on the inside of their shirts.

Arrival of the North Star—The Revolution in Bogota.

NEW YORK, August 23.—The steamship North Star, from Aspinwall, with California treasure and dates to the 1st of August, arrived this afternoon.

The North Star brings $1,117,600 in specie.

On her outward passage she discovered the British steamer Driver ashore on Miragoane Reef, and offered to tow her off, but it was found she had bilged. Nearly everything had been taken out of her, and the crew were ashore. A boat from the Driver boarded the North Star on her return, and reported that the U. S. corvette Richmond passed there on the 18th.

Mosquera has taken Bogota and routed the Government forces, and proclaimed himself provisional President of New Grenada. Generals Espina, Posada, Raris, and various officials, were taken prisoners. President Calvo and Cabinet fled.

Gen. Banks at Monocacy—Mr. Russell Looking along the Potomac.

FREDERICK, Va, Aug. 29.—The correspondent of the Associated Press, with General Banks's Division, writes that the health of the army is generally good. The hospitals have but few tenants. There has been a great improvement since leaving Sandy Hook.

Mr. Russell, of the London *Times*, was here on Tuesday morning, and proceeded towards Sandy Hook, apparently for the purpose of visiting the whole line of Potomac defences. There was some curiosity to catch a glimpse of him. Remarks not particularly complimentary were uttered by some of the soldiers, who had perused his letters.

From Cairo—The Rebels at Benton, Missouri.

CAIRO, Aug. 23.—The steamer Samuel Orr, the Evansville and Paducah mail packet, was seized by the rebels at Paducah yesterday and taken up the Tennessee river. The officers and crew left her and came to Cairo in skiffs. Her cargo was valued at $20,000. It is reported that the rebels at Paducah have sent to Union City for some 64-pounders.

Four thousand rebels commanded by Ketchell, are reported at Benton, Mo., fortifying themselves. They have nine 24-pounders.

From Fortress Monroe—Practising the Union Gun.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 22, *via* Baltimore 23.—Several experimental shots were made to-day from the "Union" gun, at the extreme range of, between 4 and 5 miles. One shot penetrated a sand bank 12 feet.

Tis said that General Butler will take the field in command of the volunteers of this Department.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 23.—The report of a fight at Lovettsville was incorrect. The Lincoln troops succeeded in crossing the Potomac.

Southern passengers, just arrived, report martial law to be proclaimed in Nashville to day.

Another Secession Paper Stopped.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 23.—The Stark County *Democrat*, a secession sheet at Canton, Ohio, was entirely destroyed by the volunteers of that place.

Letter Express Communication with the South.

Postmaster General Blair, in response to an inquiry, says he has neither the power to interdict nor to suspend intercourse between the loyal and rebellious States, by private expresses or otherwise. This power rests with the War and Treasury Departments alone, and so long as these departments forbear to exercise it, correspondence between the insurgents of the South and their friends and abettors in the North may be lawfully continued. His power over the matter extends only to the protection of the revenues of the Department from fraud by conveyance of this circuitous correspondence over the post routes of the United States, partly in the mails and partly by private expresses, unlawfully. This, the Postmaster General believes, has been effectually done in the manner set forth in his letter on the subject to General McClellan, published a few weeks ago. He concludes by saying:

"You have doubtless perceived that the President, in pursuance of an act of Congress passed at its recent session, has, by proclamation of the 16th inst., declared that all commercial intercourse between the insurgent States, or the people thereof, and the loyal States, is unlawful. It is presumed that instructions will be issued by the Treasury Department for the enforcement of this declaration, and that the abuse of which you complain will be efficiently suppressed."

The French Press on the Bull Run Defeat.

The correspondent of the N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser* says:

The disastrous defeat of the Union army at Manassas has served to increase the apparent hostility to the North. The *Patrie*, till lately a ministerial journal, now proclaims that the North has shown itself incapable of struggling against the South, and recommends the French Government to recognize the new confederacy and thus put an end to the unnatural strife. *Journal des Debats*, the most respectable of French papers, which, a week ago published a long article in favor of the North, and which generally defended the cause of the Union, published on Saturday last a long and ably written article in favor of the South and in favor of an early recognition.

The most serious feature of this last article is, that whereas M. Wiesse generally signed former articles, this one was signed by the secretary of the editors, (which is a mere cover to protect the real writer,) and bears the impress of having been written by the political economist of the paper, M. Michel Chevallier. M. Chevallier is a Senator of the Empire, and the leading economist of the country; he has traveled in America, takes an active interest in American affairs, and has the reputation among his countrymen of possessing a thorough knowledge of the American people and their institutions.

His influence, therefore, upon the French Government is perhaps greater than that of any other man, and, if the conjecture in regard to the authorship of the article in the *Debats* be not ill founded, the circumstances possesses a certain degree of gravity. As late as three weeks ago, M. Chevallier still expressed himself to Americans strongly in favor of the Union, coupling his expressions, however, with a reserve against the protectionist policy of the North, for he, like his friend and co operator, Mr. Cobden, is an uncompromising free-trader.

Facts Not Complimentary.

The Governor of Pennsylvania, in a general order, publishes the names, occupations and residences of one lieutenant and three hundred and eighty-six non-commissioned officers and privates of the Second infantry regiment, Pennsylvania reserve corps, who refused to take their oaths preparatory to entering the service of the United States. The order dismisses them from the service of the State, and brands them with the charge of partaking of her bounty, and in the moment of her peril deserting her. Will the Governor now give us the names of the officers, at least, who commanded the Fourth regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, which Gen. McDowell said moved off the field, when the battle of Bull Run commenced, "to the sound of the enemy's cannon!"

Indian Allies.

[From the Memphis Avalanche, of the 20th.]

The red men of the forest are gathering to the standard of the South. Albert Pike, the Indian's friend, acting as Commissioner of the Confederate States, is forming alliances with the most noted tribes of the West. Even the wild Camanches, heretofore untameable, are about to be brought under the protection and influence of the Confederate Government, and mustered into the service of the Confederate States. It will be a grand sight to see a cavalry brigade of those wild and fierce horsemen of the desert subjected to the discipline of civilized warfare, fighting the battles of the South. Our Indian army will strike terror into the craven hearts of our mercenary invaders.

A MISSOURI CONGRESSMAN AT CHESTER.—A Chester (Ill.) correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* says:

Congressman Noell, from Missouri, is now sojourning at Chester, in this county, having been compelled to leave his home on account of threatened violence. He states that it was not safe an instant while he stayed in Missouri. He says that an encampment of Secessionists 3,000 strong, is stationed eight miles from Perryville, only twenty-eight miles from Chester.

The Louisville *Journal*, showing the absurdity of the Southern story that thirty-two thousand hand cuffs were taken at the Bull Run rout from the Federal baggage wagons, estimates that forty wagons would have been required to carry them.

Boats Attacked on the Upper Ohio.

The Pittsburgh *Dispatch* says:

A little grape and cannister, with a few muskets, should be part of the outfit of every Pittsburg steamboat, hereafter, going past the secession towns of Virginia. On the 15th inst., as the steam-tug Erie, No. 3, Capt. Jas. Miller, was quietly descending the Ohio, with her loaded coal barges, the boat was fired into at St. Marysville, Virginia, eighteen miles above Marietta, by some scoundrelly secessionists among a crowd who were standing on the bank. The ball passed through the United States flag carried by the boat. Another shot, we understand, was fired, but whether at the boat or not could not be learned.

COL. DOUGHERTY.—In answer to numerous inquiries we would say that the Colonel of the 22d Illinois regiment is not from Jonesboro'—neither is the late Marshal for this district, nor his father. Col. Henry Dougherty is a native of Illinois, having been born in Carlyle, Clinton county, where he at present resides. He crossed the continent with Fremont, served in the Mexican war, where he was engaged in several battles, and was several times wounded. Upon the organization of the regiment from the Eighth district, he was called from his farm by the almost unanimous voice of the men, to assume the command. He is about 34 years of age, as brave as a lion, and perfectly cool in the most imminent danger.

His education is limited, his parents having died while he was yet very young, when he was apprenticed until the period of his majority.—*State Journal.*

MARRIAGE OF DR. SPRING.—Rev. Matthew Hale Smith writes to the Boston *Journal*, under date of August 17, as follows:

The marriage of Rev. Dr. Spring came off in the chapel of the Brick Church on Thursday last, in the presence of a small company of visitors. The affair has created much talk. The doctor is well on to eighty. He is quite infirm and his sight is poor. The lady bride is sixty-five and is a maiden. Mrs. Spring has not been dead quite a year, and in New York it is regarded as quite an impropriety for a widower not to wait at least one year. In this marriage quite a little romance is blended. The lady has a fortune of $800,000 in her own right. She has long resided with her uncle, one of the most benevolent men in the city, and the lady is reported to say that it has always been her great desire to become Mrs. Gardner Spring. The bride and bridegroom left the chapel and at once proceeded to the cars for a bridal trip to Niagara Falls, both seeming in need of assistance and help, although the bride was sprightly for one of her years.

THE GUIDE OF THE "GRAND ARMY."—A despatch from Weldon, North Carolina, August 5th, announces the arrival there of Capt. John E. Bacon, having in charge the traitor Bowman, who guided the grand army to Bull Run on the 21st. The guide, it appears, could not keep up with the grand army on its way back to Washington.—*Nashville Union and American.*

The Richmond *Dispatch* has arrived at the opinion that Washington is not worth taking, and that the forces under Beauregard and Johnston had better take another route North for the purpose of attacking Philadelphia and New York, especially the latter city, which "has grown fat and insolent upon the wealth which the South has poured into her lap."

COMMANDER PORTER IN IRONS.—The Navy Department has advices that Commander Porter, of the St. Mary's Pacific Squadron, whose letter avowing rebel sympathies to his father in Virginia, found its way to Washington, is in irons, according to orders, and will be sent here soon.—*Washington Republican.*

To those who have much to say of the partisanship of the Administration, it may be worth while to say that Gen. Wool, the veteran who has been kept out of the service, is one of the most zealous Republicans in the country. He is indeed a stout anti-slavery man.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Inquire at 370 Wabash avenue.

WANTED—A Protestant Girl to do general housework, at 371 West Lake street, opposite Union Park. Must come well recommended.

WANTED—A Furnished House on the North or South Side, by an unexceptionable tenant. Address "G," Post Office Box 2358.

WANTED—A Dwelling House on the North Side. East of Clark street preferred. Rent not to exceed $15.00 per month. Apply at [illegible] Lake street.

WANTED—By a single gentleman, a Furnished Room in a private house on the South Side. Address "J. L." Post Office Box [illegible].

WANTED—A situation by a competent Girl to do cooking; also, to do chamber work, including plain sewing. Please call at [illegible] Dearborn street opposite Post Office.

NOTICE—THE GREAT AMERICAN LUNCH EATER will be on exhibition every day and evening during the ensuing month. [illegible] More particular notice of the place where he may be seen will be given hereafter. Applications for a private interview may be addressed to HAM SANDWICH, at the Bar.

TO RENT—Possession given on September first—Residence 269 Ontario street, near Wolcott street, situated in one of the pleasantest localities on the North Side. Good yard, and neighborhood unexceptionable. For farther particulars inquire at the house.

TO RENT, WITH BOARD, in a very desirable location on Michigan Avenue, one suite of separate rooms. Terms reasonable. You can call and see them by addressing Box 436.

TO RENT—Wanted, a Cottage on the West Side, within five minutes' walk of Market. Address "F," P. O. Box 2450.

MATRIMONIAL.—A Young Gentleman who does not wish to enter general society, and whose opportunities for acquaintance with the fair sex are, therefore, somewhat limited, desires to become acquainted with a YOUNG LADY of prepossessing appearance and refined manners with a view, primarily, to social enjoyment—the question of marriage to be afterwards determined. Address CHARLES E. C., Box 3998, Chicago P. O.

BOARDING.—A pleasant suite of Front Rooms to rent with board in a private family, located on Wabash avenue, north of Adams street. Address Post Office Box 1948.

TO BARBERS.—FOR SALE, a first class Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon in a fast improving city—population at the last census 20,000—doing a good business. For particulars address "A. B.," Box 756, Peoria, Ill.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—One that can do plain cooking, general housework and occasionally sew, having a general supervision of the whole house. Such a one will find a pleasant home in a family of only two persons. Apply on 4th story, corner of Lake and Clark streets, over United States Express Office.

$30 AND $35 EACH.—
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
The improved DOUBLE-THREADED UNION MACHINE, elegantly finished with silver plate, stand,
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
with drawers, and a Hemmer, all complete, are now offered at the extremely low price of $[illegible]—on plain stand, $30 each. The reputation already established for these Machines will be greatly increased by the
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
valuable improvements recently adopted. No family, seamstress or tailor should fail to send in their orders
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
when such a machine can be had at such a low price. A liberal discount will be given agents wishing to engage in their sale.
UNION SEWING MACHINE CO., Office 40 Franklin-st., Chicago.
Address J. A. HANCE, Agent for the Northwestern States, Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago. SEND FOR A CIRCULAR, or call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Mellen & Olmsted, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. John O. Mellen will settle the business of the concern. JOHN O. MELLEN, L. D. OLMSTED. Chicago, Aug. 20th, 1861.

In retiring from the house of Mellen & Olmsted, I take pleasure in recommending to the former patrons the firm of Parker, Raymond & Mellen as being fully entitled to the patronage and confidence of the business community, and request for them a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon the late firm. L. D. OLMSTED.

WOOL.—CASH FOR *Fifty Thousand Pounds.* LEDUC & GIBBS, Commission Merchants, [illegible] South Water street.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—We have this day associated with us MR. JOHN O. MELLEN, Late of the firm of Mellen & Olmsted. The style of the firm will hereafter be Parker, Raymond & Mellen. PARKER & RAYMOND.

Parker, Raymond & Mellen, EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible] SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. Cash advances made on shipments to us or to our correspondents in Eastern Cities.

CHARLES A. DUPEE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, ROOM No. 9 PORTLAND BLOCK, Southeast corner of Washington and Dearborn streets, CHICAGO, ILL.

TEACHER.—A lady who has been Teaching Music, the French, English and [illegible]

New Advertisements.

INSURE YOUR LIFE!

Don't Delay.

Some CASUALTY or DISEASE may occur to make you UNINSURABLE if you postpone this Important Duty, or DEATH may put you beyond the reach of thus providing for those dependent upon your Life.

In times like the present, when the possession of property is so uncertain, and, in consequence, so many families are in danger of being left to the

COLD CHARITIES OF THE WORLD,

It becomes the urgent duty of every Father in this city, whether rich or poor, to avail himself of the

Advantages of Life Insurance,

as a means of guarding those he loves from the contingencies of Life and Death. Therefore we say to

EVERY FATHER OR HUSBAND:

If you can only raise the money to pay for a small Policy on your life, do that, do it now.

DON'T POSTPONE IT ANOTHER DAY.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Acquired Capital over $4,000,000,

WHOLLY DERIVED FROM EARNED PREMIUMS,

Which Guarantees Security to

POLICY-HOLDERS,

And Perpetuity to the Company.

Since 1850 the Company have refunded to Policy holders in dividends	$1,7[illegible]
And paid for Losses since its organization	2,[illegible]
And has now a RESERVED CAPITAL, safely invested, of over	4,[illegible]

L. D. Olmsted & Co., AGENTS, Office, Cor. Lake and Lasalle Streets, CHICAGO.........ILLINOIS.

Amount received for Premiums during the past year	$[illegible]
Amount received for Interest	[illegible]
Total receipts	$1,0[illegible]
Amount of Losses paid during the year	[illegible]
Balance	$[illegible]

The above statement, showing a success unexampled in the history of Life Insurance, is submitted as a conclusive proof of the desirableness and safety of Insurance in this Company.

This Company, organized upon the entirely MUTUAL system, furnishes Insurance in all the various forms, and to meet all the various contingencies for which Life Insurance is desired, at the ACTUAL COST to the policy holder. There is no STOCK or GUARANTEE FUND to absorb the profits, but the SURPLUS is annually allocated to the policy-holders, in proportion to the amount of premium they pay, and may be appropriated to the payment of RENEWAL premiums, after the first four years.

Some of the Superior Advantages this Company offers to the Assured are:

1.—The accumulations have now reached such a point that the income of the Company, on account of interest of their loans, more than pays the annual losses, leaving the PROFITS ON LIFE INSURANCE TO BE ENTIRELY DIVIDED AMONG THE ASSURED; therefore, insurance in this company costs less than in any other company in this country.

2.—ONE HALF the premium on Life Policies may be paid by note, which are nearly, if not quite, canceled by dividends.

3.—More than ONE MILLION DOLLARS of the Capital of the Company is loaned on mortgage security in the City of Chicago.

4.—The managers of the Company are so well known in this city, and have paid so many losses here, that the question of security to the assured admits of no reasonable doubt.

Over SEVEN HUNDRED of the citizens of Chicago are already insured in this Company, among whom are the following, to whom we take the liberty of referring:

Mahlon D. Ogden, Col. F. A. Eastman, F. W. Gates, E. C. Larned, O. S. Hough, A. G. Throop, James A. Marshall, Hiram Joy, James W. Sheahan, [illegible]

Remember, it costs a man aged 32 only

ABOUT SIXTY CENTS A WEEK

To insure his life in the CONNECTICUT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

For $2,000.

COULD YOU DO BETTER WITH YOUR MONEY? Let every man who has others dependent upon him ask himself the question.

Reserved for Dividend in 1861,

FIFTY PER CENT.

Applications for Insurance received by

L. D. OLMSTED & CO., AGENTS, Corner Lake and Lasalle Sts., Chicago.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE

One Square, (8 lines agate) one insertion	$ [illegible]
One Square, each subsequent day, (or $1)	[illegible]
One Square, two weeks, (dw $7.00)	[illegible]
One Square, one month, (dw $9.00)	[illegible]
One Square, three months, (dw $15.00)	[illegible]
One Square, six months, (dw $25.00)	[illegible]
One Square, one year	[illegible]

Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.

All transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE.

All changes charged thirty cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
2.00 per Square for each subsequent month.
36.00 per Square for one year.

Auction Sales.

BY S. NICKERSON, Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin. REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK, THROUGHOUT THE SEASON, Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods; Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade. Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON. Chicago, Aug. 23d, 1861.

HOOP SKIRTS AT AUCTION, By S. NICKERSON, No. 224 Lake Street, cor. of Franklin. On MONDAY, August 26th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold one dozen Hoop Skirts, from the celebrated manufactory of Frost & Co. Sale positive. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, BY S. NICKERSON, No. 224 Lake Street, cor. of Franklin. On TUESDAY, Aug. 27th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., Will be sold, [illegible] cases Boots and Shoes, fresh from the manufactory, in all the different variety, and adapted to the Fall and Winter trade. Terms cash on delivery of the goods. Sale positive. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, CHICAGO, ILL.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Crockery Ware, Table Cutlery, &c., AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell for cash, on SATURDAY, August 24th, at 9½ o'clock, at their Salesrooms, a general assortment of Household Goods, Crockery Ware, Table Cutlery, &c., &c. Also—A lot of Groceries, Molasses, &c. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will hold their next regular BOOT AND SHOE SALE TO THE TRADE, ON THURSDAY, Aug. 29th, at 9 1-2 O'Clock, At their Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street. Country Merchants, dealers in Shoes, will find it to their advantage to attend our regular sales. The goods we sell will compare favorably in quality and style, with any wholesale stock in the city. All sales without reserve. Terms Cash, Par Funds. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

JEWETT & CO.'S SALES, At Salesroom, 56 Dearborn St. SATURDAY, August 24th, at 10 A. M., at salesrooms—Catalogue Sale of Groceries, Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, Wines, &c. See Catalogues at salesrooms on Friday. Consignments for this sale received.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 53 Lake street, SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Fine Engravings &c., &c. AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, August 27, at 9 o'clock at our Salesrooms, a large assortment, consisting of PARLOR FURNITURE—Tete-a-Tetes, Marble Top Tables, Whatnots, Fancy Chairs, Sofas, Card and Center Tables, and Stands. One Bed Lounge. BEDROOM—Mahogany and Walnut Cottage and French Bedsteads, Walnut Wardrobes, Dressing Bureaus, Hair and other Mattresses, Lounges, Cane Chairs and Rockers. DINING ROOM—Oak and Walnut Extension Tables, Dining Chairs, Children's Cane Seat Dining Chairs, Breakfast Tables, &c. MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—Common Stair Carpets, Wool Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Parlor Stoves, Silver Plated Ice Pitchers, Brussels Carpet. Also, about [illegible] English Plate Engravings, with a variety of other Goods. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of the eminent, versatile Actor, Mr. E. A. Sothern, Who will appear this evening in TWO CHARACTERS. SATURDAY EVENING, August 24th, will be presented, for the last time, the beautiful new original drama, translated from the French by Mr. Sothern, entitled THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT. [illegible] Mr. E. A. Sothern. [illegible] The brevity of Mr. Sothern's engagement [illegible]

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND FARES To Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Liverpool, &c., &c. BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA. Four Trains leave Chicago daily for all parts of Canada and New England. WEEKLY MAIL STEAMERS Between MONTREAL and ENGLAND, IRELAND and SCOTLAND. For Tickets or particulars, apply personally or by letter to [illegible] General Western Agent, 13 Lake street, Chicago. WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.

TO THE SEASHORE. SEA BATHING AND Excursion Trips to the Seashore. PORTLAND, RIVER SAGUENAY, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, RIVIERE DU LOUP, THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE, White Mountains, &c. THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA Will, during the summer, issue return tickets, GOOD UNTIL FIRST OF OCTOBER NEXT, at unusually low rates of fare. For full particulars apply personally or by letter to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 13 Lake street, Chicago. W. SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINE.

SLOAT'S ELLIPTIC LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES. The Only Machine Having the ELLIPTIC HOOK. W. C. MASON & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NORTHWEST, 54 CLARK STREET, Under the New Sherman House, CHICAGO, ILL. AGENTS WANTED in every town and city in the Northwest.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Will dispatch every Saturday their full powered Clyde-built iron Screw Steamships: CITY OF NEW YORK, CITY OF BALTIMORE, CITY OF WASHINGTON, CITY OF MANCHESTER, ETNA, EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, KANGAROO, VIGO. [illegible]

BITTER WINE OF IRON.
BITTER WINE OF IRON.
BITTER WINE OF IRON.
BITTER WINE OF IRON.
BITTER WINE OF IRON.
BITTER WINE OF IRON.
A combination of IRON, SHERRY WINE and PERUVIAN BARK. [illegible]

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe. The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada [illegible] JAS. WARRACK, General Western Agent. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1861.

THE ROOT OF THE EVIL.

There is no cause for surprise in this great convulsion by which the Republic is shaken to its foundation. The signs of the coming disaster, which all men now remember to have marked and misinterpreted, were abundant and as plain as the bow of promise in the heavens. The eternal truth—no less a truth because forgotten or misapplied—that effect forever has unalterable relation to cause, and that wrong doing, by nations as well as individuals, never fails to bring in its train the wrong-doers reward, ought to have told, indeed did tell, the people that the calamity was impending; but they would not hear. The Republic has nursed a serpent in its bosom, deluding itself with belief that it would not bite. It has quaffed poison, with the notion that it would not kill. It has hugged corruption, hoping that it would destroy by contact. It has handled fire, and, like a child, believed it would not burn. It has disregarded the teachings of religion, humanity, political science and history, and with worse than infidel folly, has believed and boasted that it would escape the consequences of the act. Nemesis is snail-paced sometimes. In the affairs of nations where decades are as a day, the slow-coming avenger exhausts human patience and discourages hope; but in the appointed time it appears. All men see the truth now; chattering with fear they wonder that they did not see it before.

Yes, the world, for the hundredth time, has been instructed that Slavery is a destroyer. The nation has believed otherwise. Sodden with the material philosophy of the age, it has made money-getting and money-spending the chief end of man. Our politicians, save the faithful few, have taught that the buying and selling of men, women and children was the highest achievement of Democracy, and —of Christianity, say the blind teachers of orthodox Atheism, which denies God in his creatures. The halls of Congress and the political conventions have resounded with the axioms of despotism veiled under devotion to party; and the pulpit, where the acts of Congress and the doings of politicians should be measured by the standard of eternal truth, has re-echoed the slang of the hustings, and dressed up anew with tricky phrase and theological cant, the sophisms of dealers in flesh and blood. Meanwhile the outrages upon that law which governs human affairs—the law of right or wrong—the law of mine and thine—have been increasing with fourfold speed. The selling of men, the whipping of women, the dehumanization of children, the manifold wickednesses and nameless atrocities of that more than brutal system of Slavery—have gone on apace with the approbation of a consenting government and people. Remonstrance has been useless, and resistance in vain. The supplication to do no more than stay the spread of the evil, has been answered with loud bravado in which the wrath of Heaven was defied; and the proposition, here and there made by bold and fearless advocates of the truth, to abolish the system altogether—take the unfortunates of the doomed race "from under Mr. Lash and put them under Mr. Cash"—has been scoffed at as the maximum of irreligion—an instigation of the devil. And so the work of buying, selling, whipping, branding, burning went on. Four millions of men, women and children—a nation in numbers, with kindly instincts and acknowledged capabilities—were ruthlessly trampled in the dust. The North stifled conviction, repressed instinct, overbore its religion, played false to its political faith—in a word consented to the beastialization. The oppressors, despising the spirit that could make such sacrifices of manhood to Mammon, naturally grew insolent, and from lashing blacks aspired to lord it over whites. We have cultivated, manured, fostered in a hot-house, the noxious weed that budded in insolence and theft, and blossomed at last into treason and murder; and yet we wonder that rebellion distracts the land. But the eternal verities are manifest in the result. We have sown, and we must reap. We have consented to the stripes, the fetters, the coffle-gang and the auction block, and we must be scourged in turn, for God lives. Little weaklings cry out that the ways of Providence are inscrutable. The devotees of Money wonder why this thing should be. Blind patriots think the country is deserted of Heaven. But the philosopher sees beneath the depths. Down below this surface turmoil is that dead sea of injustice, reddened by the blood of millions. No excuses avail us now. The lies with which we have quieted conscience and secured self-approval, while our hands were stained with blood, have disappeared. The fiction that we were Christianizing the blacks and advancing civilization, is disrobed, and we stand face to face with the consequences of the National Crime. The rain falls on the just and the unjust. Every man has the Nemesis—the skeleton in the closet—in his own home.

"As we sow, so we reap," is as true now as when we incurred the penalty that is visited upon us. As we carry ourselves in this crisis, so shall be the result. We may compromise and die. Let us obey the law of God and live!

WHEN SHALL THERE BE A COMMISSARY GENERAL?

The army is virtually without a Commissary General. Gen. Gibson, who fills that important office, is a confirmed invalid, and has been suffering for the last two years from some chronic malady which wholly disables him from the discharge of his duties. Col. Taylor, the Assistant Commissary General, is old, feeble, and therefore incapable. The army, therefore, is virtually *without a Commissary General.*

It is difficult to imagine any valid reason why the feeble valetudinarian at the head of the Commissary Department should not long ago have been retired and a capable and thoroughly efficient officer have been appointed in his place. In the great mass of duties which devolve on the War Department in raising and organizing the large army now called for, some things must escape attention or be indifferently done, from the sheer inability of any one man to give his personal attention to so great a variety of matters as come under the superintendence of the Department. But we should naturally expect that the oversights and short comings would be in matters of minor consequence. We should hardly have conceived it possible that what is, next to the chief command, the most important office in the army, should be filled in a time like this by a person physically and mentally incompetent. This office stands out in bold relief, and cannot be overlooked. On it more than any other depend the health, comfort, cheerfulness and efficiency of the soldiers. Through it are made the greater part of the disbursements which constitute the chief expense of keeping an army in the field. It requires a man of integrity, first-rate executive capacity and indefatigable activity. The neglect to fill the place with somebody more efficient than the invalid who now holds it, is unaccountable.

The ample powers with which the President is clothed by recent acts of Congress, take away all excuse, if any existed before, for not putting a man of weight of character and a high order of executive ability, in charge of the commissariat. —*N. Y. World,* 21st.

It is not the Commissary Department alone that is afflicted with senility, and imbecility caused by great age and bad health. The whole military system at Washington is weighed down with fossil relics of the last century. The disgraceful defeat of our army at Bull Run can be traced directly to the incompetency of the military bureaus at the capital. The Commander-in-Chief is really but one of many heads of the army. If the others are incapable, his efficiency will, in a great measure be neutralized. The management of our military affairs, has passed mainly into the hands of men whose greatest merit consists in having outlived their competitors. They are indebted not to preeminent talent, but to tenacity of life for the high positions which they encumber. This is the penalty paid for the adoption of the fatal system of promotion by seniority.

Congress passed an act at its late session authorising the President to appoint an Examining Board, whose duty it is to retire on pensions, the officers of the Army and Navy who are too aged or infirm to perform active service. The Examining Board selected consists mainly of octogenarians, and we apprehend that the object of Congress will be defeated and the service will be relieved of nothing that can hobble on crutches or sit in an easy chair. "Few die and none resign."

The rebellion which we seek to put down, is guided and governed by young and vigorous men. The rebel chiefs are in the prime of manhood. They are neither boys nor octogenarians, but possess the ardor and and activity of youth, tempered by the prudence and experience of middle age.

How can we expect with hopes of success, to encounter these robust and daring leaders, until we pit against them, men of equal youth, vigor, and elasticity. Gen. Scott who has been an extraordinary man in his day, has gracefully yielded the management of the Grand Army of the East to the hands of his talented pupil, Gen. McClellan, and contents himself with giving the latter the benefit of his counsel and ripe experience. It would be well for the country if several other chiefs of the military administration, who have no pretext on the score of former greatness for "lagging superfluous on the stage," would follow the example of the illustrious veteran, and permit younger and fresher men to discharge the arduous duties of their respective departments.

The public peril is too great, and the matter at stake too momentous to permit individuals to stand in the way of the National good and Public safety. The working, executive period of human life terminates at three score and ten. The faculties of many men fail at sixty. A very few retain their mental and physical vigor in considerable perfection till seventy. But after that, little ought to be expected or exacted from them in the way of labor.

At the risk of frightening our loyal readers, we will state the ages of those who are now responsible for the military administration of the Nation, below the President and Secretary of War, neither of whom professes to be a military man:

Lieutenant General of the whole army, Gen. Scott, aged 76, or as some authorities assert 79; but who has relinquished the performance of the duties of his high office to Gen. McClellan, who is at the prime, working, acting age of 36.

Adjutant General, Lorenzo Thomas, 66 years.

Inspector General, Sylvester Churchill, 75 years.

Commisary Gen. Geo. Gibson, 86 years, long a confirmed invalid, holding the most important post in the army.

Assistant Commissary General, Colonel Taylor, 71 years, feeble and sickly, and therefore incapable.

Surgeon General, C. A. Finley, 75 years, frail and infirm.

Paymaster-General, Benjamin T. Larned, 70 years.

Chief of Engineer Corps, Joseph G. Totten, 80 years. The fatal deficiency of artillery in battle, is easily accounted for.

Chief of Topographical Engineers, Sylvanus Thayer, 78 years. Efficiency and activity can hardly be expected in that Department.

Ordnance Department, Henry K. Craig, 76 years. A very important office it is, and one requiring a hale, active man to fill it.

Chief of Ordnance (cannon), James W. Ripley, 70 years.

Most of the head clerks and assistants in the various bureaus, belong to the carbuncle tribe, and have little else than immense age and red-tape habits to recommend them to public confidence. They have held their offices since Washington was burned by the British, and expect to retain them until it is burned by the rebels.

These antideluvian remains must be retired and deposited elsewhere, and their places filled with *live* men of this century, if the country would witness a vigorous, efficient and satisfactory prosecution of the war.

A HARD CASE.

Intelligent persons must see how hopeless is the task of holding a discussion with the *Illinois State Register,* when that journal perpetrates such monstrous buffoonery as this;

[From the State Register, 22d.]

Says the Chicago TRIBUNE, speaking of Secretary Cameron:

"The whole people distrust his ability to manage his department with either honor to himself, credit to his party, or profit to the country. Distrust of him is as general among Republicans as Democrats, and so far as we know, there is in the West but one opinion about the duty of the President in the premises. He should be removed."

We venture to copy the above, endorsing it to the letter. *For uttering similar opinions in regard to the Administration's management of the Government, the* TRIBUNE *advises the suppression of Democratic papers.*

And again:

[From the State Register, 16th.]

The TRIBUNE is for making the November election in Illinois turn upon "local issues," but if Democrats insist that in such elections they will vote for Democrats, it threatens that something terrible will be done. It gives "fair notice, that if any party, respectable in numbers, *insist upon slavery in New Mexico,* we (it) will be ready to meet them." In this the TRIBUNE assumes the Democracy of Illinois have hitherto so advocated.

The fact is, we never said anything of the sort attributed to us in either paragraph, and the *Register* knows it. We did say that the open advocates of treason in the North, naming the New York *News, Day Book, Journal of Commerce,* and one or two others, ought to be suppressed. If the *State Register* claims them as "Democratic papers," very well. We supposed that Democracy in the North was made of different stuff, and we think so still, despite the *Register.*

We did say also that "if any party, respectable in point of numbers, insist upon *conducting the canvass on the issue of* slavery in New Mexico, we shall be ready to meet them." The words in *italics* were omitted in the *Register's* quotation, and we judge purposely so. The difference in sentiment is apparent to everybody. The *Register* is a hard case. We ought to have known it before, but we supposed that the occasion for such misrepresentation and meanness had gone by. We shall probably not make the same mistake again.

WILSON'S CREEK AND BUENA VISTA.

The Missouri division of the rebel force under McCulloch, is represented by rebel writers as having behaved badly at Wilson's Creek. It fought well enough for an hour or two, but suffering heavily, became panic stricken, broke and fled in confusion, and could not be stopped or brought back during the day. McCulloch speaks contemptuously of the Missouri rebel corps; but it does not appear to have fled until it was well punished. The official report of Gen. Price, who commanded the Missouri column, states the number of men under him at 5,221, of which 156 were killed and 517 wounded. To this should be added 70 taken prisoners making his loss 743 men,—a number only 300 short of the loss sustained by Gen. Lyon's force in its encounter with the whole rebel army of 22,000 troops.

This battle completely upsets the gasconade heard so often that one Southerner can whip two Northerners. McCulloch's force exceeded that of Santa Anna's at Buena Vista, while Gen. Lyon's army was scarcely equal to Gen. Taylor's in numbers and was inferior to it in artillery. The loss inflicted on the rebels was greater than that suffered by the Mexicans, while Lyon's was about the same as Taylor's loss. Had Gen. Taylor been killed during the battle, there is little question but his army would have retreated right after the engagement. In drawing a comparison between the battles of Buena Vista and Wilson's Creek, it must be borne in mind that the rebels had the choice of positions. They selected their own grounds. Lyon with 6,000 was obliged to attack 22,000. In the other battle, Gen. Taylor chose his own battle field and pitched upon one most admirably adapted for defense. He could not be out-flanked, and the Mexican cavalry could, with great difficulty reach him in front. The rebels fought with the *prestige* of the Bull Run victory, and the Nationals under the depressing influences of that grievous disaster. The fight was a fair, open, stand-up contest of one "Federal" against four rebels, and when the battle ceased, the little army was in possession of the field and the big one had fallen back. It was a clear triumph on the part of Gen. Lyon's men. The subsequent night retreat, without pursuit by the enemy, does not change the fact that McCulloch's army was whipped in the encounter, and so the historian will record it.

Release of Hon. T. A. R. Nelson.

The Louisville *Courier* says the following telegram was received at Knoxville, Tenn., by Dr J. G. M. Ramsey from Jeff. Davis:

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 13.

Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey, Knoxville:

Yours received. Mr. Nelson has acknowledged his obligation, as a citizen of the State of Tennessee, to submit to her late decision; and upon his promise to act hereafter in accordance therewith, I have ordered his release.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 14th inst., also says:

We are gratified to hear that this gentleman, (Mr. Nelson,) having given satisfactory pledges to the authorities respecting his future conduct, has been released, and will return home and deport himself as a good citizen.

The Washington *Republican,* on the other hand, says Mr. Nelson is not discharged, but is still confined, and will be tried for treason to his State. We suppose, however, Jeff. Davis and the Richmond *Whig* know best, and it is therefore safe to say that Mr. Nelson has been discharged, and on the terms named. Mr. Nelson, we believe, was elected to the Rebel Congress as well as to the National, and if he has transferred his allegiance as stated, will doubtless claim his seat in that interesting body.

Lower Maryland.

The rumors of an intended invasion of Lower Maryland by the rebels have turned attention to the state of affairs in that region, and while it is known that a decided majority of the population are traitors at heart, it is believed that they are too fearful of a confiscation of their slave property to take any open stand. The *National Republican* asserts that a rising of the negroes is much more probable than a rising of the secessionists. It is said, however, that many of Marshal Kane's police officers are continually visiting St. Mary's and St. Charles counties, as well as those on the Eastern Shore, and always seem to have important business with the leading secessionists. They are evidently brewing some mischief, but the vicinity will soon be carefully looked after by the United States troops.

The Fire Zouaves.

Steps have been taken for the reorganization of the Ellsworth Zouaves of New York. The men have been paid off, and begin to feel in better spirits. The Regimental Paymaster paid the wounded and those who had been absent on furlough; also the representatives of those who had been killed in the late engagements. Several who had left the regiment without being able at the time to receive their Captain's certificate of disability, were also paid.

At a regimental muster on Wednesday 513 men answered to their names. The regiment took up its line of march for Staten Island and went into camp, where it will stay until recruited and reorganized. About 125 of the "absent" members are expected to come in and join the ranks, making 637 in all of the 750 who returned from the battle. The residue are deserters. It is believed that the Zouaves will be ready to return to Washington in a week or fortnight, when their ranks will be again full. The firemen of New York are deeply mortified at the conduct of their comrades and are resolved to have the disgrace wiped out by future good conduct and hard fighting.

MILITARY SUPERINTENDENCE OF OUR NATIONAL ARMORY.—The act of the last Congress "to promote the efficiency of the engineer and topographical engineer corps," provided, among other things, for a change in the superintendence of our national armories from civil to military. The fact seems only to have just been discovered, at the Springfield (Mass.) Armory, by the arrival of Capt. Alex. B. Dyer to take command there in place of Mr. Geo. Dwight, the lately appointed civil superintendent. The people of Springfield, among whom Mr. Dwight is deservedly popular, are quite astonished and not apparently not less indignant. They attribute the change to some secret maneuvering of Gen Ripley of the Ordnance Department, who was, it will be remembered, the military superintendent at Springfield up to 1853, when the change was made after a fight that will ever be memorable in the local annals. Since then the Ordnance Bureau has made many unsuccessful efforts to restore the old order of things; and now that the attempt has succeeded, it is quite a coincidence that the gentleman to be affected by it (Mr. Dwight), was, with his friends, among the staunchest supporters of General Ripley in the controversy of '53, and the most zealous advocate then of a military superintendence. Capt. Dyer is a Virginian born, but was appointed to the army from Missouri in 1837, and, by his rank at West Point, has since been an offier of ordnance.

THE NEW GUNBOATS.—The gunboats building in Maine are to be named the Katahdin, the Aroostook, the Penobscot, the Kennebec, and the Kineo. Those in Massachusetts, the Marblehead, the Sagamore, the Chocura, and the Huron. In Connecticut, the Owasco, Kanawha, and Cayuga. In New York, the Unadilla, the Ottawa, the Pembina, the Seneca Lake, Chippewa, and the Winona. In Pennsylvania, the Itasca, the Scioto, and the Wissahickon. In Delaware, the Iahoma. At Baltimore, the Pinola.

☞ Col. Robert S. Winslow, of Princeton Bureau county, Ill., is ordered to report his command for the war on the 10th of September. He has now nine companies, and wants a few more men to make his full complement. Col. Winslow has had considerable military experience, he having served as Colonel of one of the best regiments in New York City for some years. He intends to have a company of cavalry and a complete battery of artillery attached to his regiment.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SOLDIER FOR HIS ARMS.—By an order of the War Department, every soldier who loses his gun, whether in cowardly throwing it away on the field of battle, or through neglect, is to have twelve dollars, the price of the gun, deducted from his pay. The severe enforcement of this rule is advisable, and will prove to the men that they are responsible for the arms confided to their care by the government.

MORE SWINDLING.—We are informed by one of Col. J. B. Wyman's command that the tents furnished to that regiment are of hardly any use at all—that they are not made of ordinary tent material, and that in every rain the water comes through them with little hindrance. Who furnished these tents? Let the swindler and the officer who inspected the tents be brought up with a short jerk. We want no more half-way work in this war business.

MR. FAULKNER'S FAMILY.—It is stated that a son of ex Minister Faulkner, aged 17 years, fought in the rebel ranks at Bull Run. It will be remembered that Mrs. Faulkner, the wife of the ex-Minister, was charged with conveying information of the movements of Gen. Patterson's army to the rebels, when our forces were encamped near her residence!

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—A shooting affair took place between A. H. Bullock and Joseph Eves, at Arcola, Douglas county, on Tuesday morning last, which resulted in the instant death of Eves. The latter had accused Bullock with living disreputably with a woman, which led to the affray. Bullock has been arrested and committed.

ARMY WAGONS.—Taylor, Butterworth & Co. of Aurora, in this State, have entered into a contract with Quartermaster-General Meigs, of Washington, for the manufacture of 200 army wagons. Negotiations are in progress between the same parties for the manufacture of 1,000 additional wagons.

FIRE AT GIRARD.—The store of Mr. Burton, the store of Mr. Stevenson, the shoe store belonging to Mr. Corrington, and three other buildings, were entirely destroyed by fire, at Girard, Macoupin County, on Thursday night week. Mr. Burton's loss was about $2,500. His store was probably robbed and then set on fire.

☞ A company of seventy-five able bodied loyal men, supposed not to belong to the first families and having no direct claims upon the chivalry, has been raised in Morgan county, Virginia, and on the 8th instant they left their homes to join ex-Governor Thomas' Union brigade in Frederick, Maryland.

NEW MEXICO.—Hon. John S. Watts, formerly of Indiana, and Hon. Diego Archuleta, formerly a member of the Mexican Congress, and a man of unquestioned ability, are candidates for Delegate to Congress from New Mexico. The chances of success are said to be in favor of Mr. Watts.

A NEW MICHIGAN CAVALRY REGIMENT.—A letter from Washington says that the Hon. F. W. Kellogg, the able Representative from the Michigan Fourth Congressional District, has authority from the War Department to raise an additional cavalry regiment in Michigan.

THE IRON MOUNTAINS.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

IRONTON, Mo., Aug. 21, 1861.

The war is now the all-absorbing topic of public interest. But the mind tires when constantly devoted to one subject, and hence a portion at least of the readers of the TRIBUNE will be interested in the absence just now of important war movements here, in some facts in regard to the mineral developments of this wonderful region. For many years we have heard and read of the Iron mountains of Missouri, but now our eyes have seen them, and all the ideas we had formed of the extent and the richness of the mineral treasures deposited here were far beneath the reality. We give in detail a few facts as we have been able to collect them from various sources since our arrival here last Saturday morning.

There are three iron mountains in this vicinity, literally such, viz: Pilot Knob, at the terminus of the Iron Mountain Railroad, Shepherd's Mountain, less than a mile directly opposite, and Iron Mountain, six miles north on the line of the railway. The surrounding valleys are about a thousand feet above St. Louis, and these, with almost an endless number of mountains from three to a dozen miles around them have been thrown up a few hundred feet above the general level of the country. The top of Pilot Knob is 576 feet above Arcadia Valley, which separates it from Shepherd's Mountain. Shepherd's Mountain is a few feet the higher of the two. The top of Pilot Knob is composed of immense masses of solid rock, one of the principal ingredients of which is iron, and being far above the trees it affords a most splendid view of the surrounding country. That alone will well repay a visit, while the geological facts to be here observed make it a most instructive place to the student and the man of science.

On Saturday afternoon, in company with a citizen of Ironton, we spent several hours in examining the works of the Ironton Company, at the base of the Knob; in exploring the vein that is worked three hundred feet up the side of the mountain, and in enjoying the magnificent views from its summit. Two furnaces are situated on the north side of the Knob, only one of which is now in operation, making about twenty tons of iron per day. The ore is brought down from the mine, three hundred feet above on a railway, the empty car being drawn up by the loaded one in descending, and their speed being regulated by breaks upon a large drum around which the wire cable passes. So far as we observed, the rocks of the entire mountain are composed largely of iron; but the vein that is worked is some twelve to twenty feet thick, and though workmen have been vigorously engaged upon it a dozen years or more, very little impression seems to have been made upon it. The ore is a deep blue specular variety, very finely granulated, and so hard that it wears the drills very rapidly in boring it. It makes the very best of iron. The ore from Shepherd's Mountain is magnetic, some of the specimens being very highly polarized. It makes a softer and even a more tenacious iron than the ore from Pilot Knob. Each has its excellences, and together they have no superior. We believe the Lake Superior and the very best Swedish iron can alone approach and perhaps claim an equality. The magnetic ore of Shepherd's Mountain yields 70 per cent. of iron. Prof. Swallow estimates the amount of iron in Pilot Knob alone at 13,000,000 tons above the surface, and the capacity of Pilot Knob, Iron and Shepherd's Mountains, and the adjoining hills to be fully 1,000,000 tons of manufactured iron annually for the next two hundred years. What folly, then, to be sending abroad and draining the riches of the nation for iron to build our railways and for other uses, when Providence has thrown far above the surface such vast quantities of the best iron that can be found anywhere upon the globe. Here is iron enough to build a score of Pacific railways, and supply all the wants of the nation for indefinite ages. This is certainly a most wonderful region. To the geologist and the man of science, a residence of a week here is worth a journey across the Atlantic.

But the iron treasures form only a portion of the riches of Southeastern Missouri. Commencing in Madison, the county southeast of Iron, and passing round through St. Francis to Washington county on the north, is one of the richest and most extensive lead districts in the country. It is said to be only equaled by the Galena district in our own and the adjoining States. Some of these mines have been wrought for more than a century, having been discovered by the early French settlers of St. Genevieve and Cape Girardeau. Nor is this all, for copper exists in large quantities, and manganese, cobalt, nickel, tin and silver have also been discovered in this rich mineral district, and it is believed that some of them will be found in large quantities and in positions where it will pay handsomely to work them. As the geologist would expect where so many varieties of oxides combine to color the adjacent rocks, the most beautiful marbles are found in several localities and in exhaustless quantities. Some of them have been used in the ornamental work of the capitol at Washington. They will in a few years be a source of great wealth to the State of Missouri.

This magnificent mineral region with that in South western Missouri afford the most undoubted assurance that Missouri is in a few generations to be one of the most populous and wealthy States upon the American continent. Hence the anxiety of the traitors to possess it. Nor are her mineral resources, wonderful as they are, her only reliance for future greatness; for both the soil and the climate of Southern Missouri make it one of the best fruit and wine producing regions upon the continent, while, for agricultural purposes, the valley of the Missouri and the country north of it are not excelled in the valley of the Mississippi. Remove slavery from the State and her destiny is secure. Let this war, so wickedly forced upon the country by the slave power, be settled; and our confidence also in the future greatness of St. Louis has been strengthened largely by our visit to this vast mineral district, brought by the Iron Mountain Railroad to her very doors. She always must be a great and a growing city, not a rival, but a sister worthy of a place beside Chicago, the commercial centre of the Northwest, reposing in quiet dignity upon the southern shore of Lake Michigan.

Alas, this fratricidal war is upon us, for from the summit of Pilot Knob the tents of six thousand brave men can be seen in the valley around us. A detachment is at work putting in place a fierce looking cannon directly at the base of the mountain, that will deal death and destruction to all traitors that may venture within its range. But look! a thousand of these brave men, having rested from their night's journey upon the cars, are converging to a position in the street of the little village at our feet. It is the Iowa Second. Now they are in line, and with bayonets gleaming in the evening sunlight, they march for half an hour through the narrow valley below us. Martial music thrills the soul as it rolls up the sides of the mountains, and echoes and re-echoes from the surrounding hills, filling the mind with all the deepest emotions of glorious war. But chilling sadness steals over us when we think how many homes are made cheerless by the absence and the dangers to which these noble men are exposed. God's hand is in it, and that He will overrule all its horrors and its results so as to promote the best interests of our race, is a reflection that should nerve the arm of every patriot, and in the darkest hours afford him solace and assurance of a final and a glorious triumph. B.

FROM CAIRO.

The Fight at Charleston.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, August 21, 1861.

It has been known for three or four days past, that a considerable rebel force was encamped at Charleston, thirteen miles out on the Cairo and Fulton railway; and on Monday evening Col. Dougherty, of the 22nd Illinois regiment, received orders to detail 250 men of his command, and, with a detachment of Captain Noleman's Centralia Cavalry, proceed to that place and capture and disperse them.

Accordingly, the following detail was made: Company A, Capt. Johnson; Company B, Lieut. Clipp commanding; Company C, Capt. Sterling; Company D, Capt. Hubbard; Company E, Capt. McAdams; and Company G, Capt. Jackson—about fifty men from each company—the whole force numbering 270. At the request of Colonel Dougherty, Lieut. Colonel Ransom of the 11th accompanied the expedition.

The command went aboard the cars of the Cairo and Fulton railway at seven o'clock, and in an hour's time were at the trussle work, three miles this side of Charleston. In the meantime, Captain Noleman's Cavalry—fifty strong—had started by the road for a place of rendezvous, two or three miles from the village. Signals had been agreed upon between Col. Dougherty and Capt. Noleman, but, as will be seen, unfortunately the two commands failed to connect, and, as a consequence, Capt. Noleman was not in at the first and most important fight.

Col. Dougherty's men landed at the bridge and by a forced march, at 8 o'clock were within a mile and a half of Charleston. Here Col. Dougherty detached Companies A and B and with Col. Ransom pushed off to the left, for the purpose of gaining the Madrid road south of the town, and surprising the rebels by an entrance from that direction. Lieut. Col. Hart of the 22d, in command of the remainder of the force, was, in the mean time, to march directly against the place by the railroad. It was expected by these two movements to completely surprise the rebels and make a handsome lot of prisoners.

Col. Dougherty, by a rapid march, was soon on the Madrid road and hastily pushing ahead for the town. Not more than a hundred yards from the place of entering that road, however, they were fired upon by the rebel pickets, who, upon delivering their fire, turned and fled for their camp. The Federals paid no attention to the fire, but went steadily on to the edge of the town, where they were met by a body of rebel cavalry—thought to be some 200 strong. The cavalry men immediately fired upon them, the Federals briskly returning the shots. Still, the main body of the enemy, encamped on the Court House plaza, seemed to have taken no especial alarm at their approach. The Federals, after firing upon the cavalry, fixed their bayonets and, turning a corner of the street, charged directly on the main body of the enemy. They were encamped, as I say, on the Court House plaza, and according to their own statements must have been six to eight hundred strong.—Col. Dougherty thinks there could not have been less than 1,200 of them. But they were completely surprised—at first thinking the Federals were troops from Madrid—and repeatedly warned our boys to hold their fire, as they were shooting their own friends. A fearful mistake for the rebels, by the way, but of immense advantage to our troops. So paralyzed were they by the suddenness of our attack, that in less than five minutes they were in complete rout—every man fighting for himself and hundreds of them fleeing to the corn fields near by.

Numbers of the rebels were quartered in a brick church and in the Court House, and around these two buildings, for about twenty minutes, there was, perhaps, as fierce fighting as the war has yet brought about.

Col. Hart's detachment, in the meanwhile, had approached the village by the railroad, and when a quarter of a mile near were fired upon from cornfields on either side of the road. The rebel fire was, however, too high, and the balls went whistling over the heads of our men. But for ten or fifteen minutes the "battle raged" between the two parties—the rebels concealed among the corn and the Federals clustered on the railroad track. None of our men were hurt at this point of the engagement, but many of them made narrow escapes. Col. Hart had a bullet put through his cap, within an inch of his head, and hardly a man but whose clothes were more or less riddled by the whistling balls. It is a perfect marvel that none of the men were hit. The rebels, however, were not so lucky, for some of the prisoners taken admit that they lost from fifteen to twenty men, and Capt. Jackson who was on the ground the following morning, counted sixteen bodies lying among the corn.

All this time Col. Dougherty's men were performing wonders in the village. Hand to hand his hundred brave followers were engaged in deadly strife with many times their number of rebels. They drove them from the houses, and they stormed the houses and made scores of them prisoners. As fast as they surrendered, they were disarmed and huddled together under guard. It seems impossible that a hundred men could rout five or six times their number, kill forty or fifty—which they did—and make prisoners of eighteen—capturing, in addition, sixteen horses and any quantity of plunder.

But, nevertheless, the engagement actually terminated as I have indicated, and in less than one-half hour after Col. D.'s attack, he was, with his prisoners and plunder, in position with Col. Hart upon the railroad. The command then fell back to the bridge, and, getting aboard the cars, by daylight were again in camp at Bird's Point.

The boys of that expedition are to-day about the proudest set of fellows you often see. They are proud of themselves, proud of their splendid Colonel, proud of the brave Col. Ransom, and proud of their American soldiership.

Many "hair breadth 'scapes" were made, and many perilous adventures engaged in. Col. Dougherty is lauded to the skies for his bravery and for his feats of daring. He all the time stood in the front ranks, and, with but a navy revolver in his hand, is said to have sent five rebels to their long homes. Col. D told me of one little adventure that smacks smartly of the horrible. A rebel trooper—belonging to a Mississippi cavalry company that was among the rebels—mounted on a fine horse, came riding fiercely toward him, sabering right and left. When nearly upon him and the saber impending over his head, the Colonel snatched a musket from the ground and pointing it, put the bayonet squarely through the trooper's breast. The force of the shock lifted the luckless rebel clear off the saddle, and with a toss, as one would pitch hay, the Colonel sent the body backward over his head—the feet striking him as they came down.

Col. D.'s life was at one time saved by a drummer boy of the regiment. The lad's name is Jacob Irvin, and he is from Salem, Marion county. A rebel horseman was just in the act of sabering him—the Colonel—the blade uplifted and about to fall—when this boy Irvin up with a musket and shot the fellow through the heart.

Col. Ransom, too, won an enviable fame is this fight. He was in the thickest of it, all along, and even after being badly wounded, led a column in a charge upon the brick church. All ignominy to the poor devil who inflicted it. The Colonel's wound was received at the hands of a fellow who had surrendered, and from whom he was in the act of receiving a pistol. No sooner, however, was the shot given than Col. R. drew his revolver and shot the scoundrel dead in his tracks. The ball entered Col. R.'s body just below the collar bone and ranging down lodged in behind the shoulder blade. Col. R., however, as I have said, kept on his feet and did the most of his fighting after having received that shot. He came, with but little assistance, into camp. Surgeon Coatsworth of the 23d skilfully extracted the ball, Ransom, the while, sitting up for the operation, bearing the cuts and thrusts of the Surgeon's knife with apparent indifference, and offering to bet the bystanders that in a week's time he would be ready for another fight.

A little occurrence, characteristic of the spirit that animated the two colonels, is related. Col. Dougherty, I forgot to mention, was pretty seriously hurt in the beginning of the fight, by a rebel devil who had surrendered to him. The fellow was on horseback, and in the act of extending his rifle, when suddenly he brought his gun with a sweep against the Colonel's breast, knocking him down. While Dougherty was falling, however, he brought his assailant to the ground by a blow from his pistol. After getting this treacherous knock, Col. Dougherty's "mad" was up, and at a demand from Col. Ransom (who had just been wounded) as to what should be done next? he yelled out, "gather the boys and take the Court House, by G——d!" Col. Dougherty's boys tell this on him with a gusto, but they say that it is the first oath they ever heard him make use of.

Captains Johnson and McAdams covered themselves with glory enough for many days. Capt. Johnson in particular, the boys say, fought like a tiger, cutting and shooting, and charging into the thickest of the fight. In the first of the engagement the Captain got a ball through the calf of his leg, but he notwithstanding kept limping about, and never for a moment drew off.

A boy named Hartley Wixom of Joliet—a body servant to Col. Wallace of the Eleventh—made a hero of himself, and deserves the most honorable mention. The lad is but fifteen years old, active and intelligent. During the fight he noticed one of the troopers retreating towards him; quickly lifting his revolver (the young chap, by the way, was armed with a navy pistol, given him by Col. Wallace) he fired and brought the rebel to the ground. Running up he stripped the fellow of his haversack and canteen, and seizing the horse led him off to a place of safety, as a prize. The young soldier afterwards captured three more horses and brought them safely off the field. He was very active in attentions to the wounded, bandaging their cuts, and providing for their comfort in numberless ways. The boys of the Twenty-Second regiment are very proud of that lad, and it is not probable he will fail making a "great man" for want of friends to assist him.

But I cannot tell who does not deserve the "most honorable mention" in this connection. Not a man of the command but who did his duty, his whole duty, and nothing but his duty.

Wm. P. Sharp of company A—the only Federal killed—lost his life early in the engagement. He was shot in the leg, the ball cutting the large artery, and the poor fellow's life could undoubtedly have been saved, if some surgeon had been there to have stopped the flow of blood. Geo. S. Perry, John C. Park and Lewis Sharp, (the father of the young man killed,) all of company A, were each slightly wounded. Private Shoemaker of the same company, was severely wounded, the ball striking him in the right arm and cutting off several of the leaders and the main artery. Surgeon Coatsworth hopes, however, to be able to save his arm. The wounded are all doing well under the care of Surgeon Coatsworth, unto whom, by the by, has fallen the honor of extracting the first rebel ball; and you of Chicago, who know the clever "Dr.," can testify to the truth of Col. Ransom's assertion that "the thing was done splendidly."

During the whole progress of this fight, Capt. Noleman's cavalry were posted some three miles away, awaiting the agreed upon junction with Col. Dougherty's force. They were all the time in ignorance of the Colonel's whereabouts, and terribly impatient at receiving no signal from him. The upshot of the matter is that the signals agreed upon were not properly understood, and Capt. Noleman, by the reason of it, had the pleasure of standing as an outpost for some three hours. At length becoming tired of waiting for Colonel D., whom he supposed had possibly been ordered back, the Captain mustered his men, telling them they should go into Charleston, any way, and, if possible, have a little brush with the enemy. Accordingly, about two o'clock they entered the village, which they found entirely deserted—the rebel camp fires burning, but no evidences of the recent fight, and not a man to be seen. Just as they were wheeling for a homeward march, grievously vexed at the precipitate flight (as they thought) of the rebels, they noticed a couple of horsemen entering the village from towards Sykeston. Immediately a squad of his men gave chase, and after a smart run overhauled the fugitives, who proved to be members of a rebel cavalry company. The captives refused at first to give any account of themselves, but after a time one of them—an old man and big coward—promised, if they would spare his life, to lead to the encampment of his company, some five miles away. And the old fellow was true to his word, for after one hour's march through swamp and heavy woods the Centralia boys were brought close upon the rebel camp. The rebels were mostly asleep at the time, and without difficulty were surrounded and captured. Some few of them showed fight, but most of them threw down their arms and surrendered on the spot. It was a Missouri company, organized at Point Pleasant, and commanded by Captain James O'Donnel. Capt. Noleman, with his prisoners and plunder—33 men and 35 horses—immediately started for Bird's Point, where he arrived about 9 o'clock Tuesday morning.

The night's work of the two commands sums up thus: 51 prisoners and 52 captured horses; and shot guns, rifles, pistols and hunting knives innumerable. The Federals lost one man and had seven wounded, and according to the fairest estimates—and the admissions of the prisoners—the rebels must have had not less than fifty of their number killed.

One of our officers, in looking for the body of Col. Dougherty, who at one time was thought to be killed, turned over thirteen dead rebels, lying piled in one place on the court plaza.

Our rebel prisoners hail from different Missouri companies, commanded by Captains Luke Burns, Jas. O'Donnell, Samuel Lewis, Geo. J. Zimmerman, John C. Smart, Casper Hendrick, and Chas. Price—some infantry and some cavalry. They were commanded by Col. Hunter, of Dallas, Bollinger county, and belonged to Jeff. Thompson's force. They say that Pillow was but ten miles away—at Sykeston—during the fight, with ten thousand troops.

Lieut. Woodard, of Capt. O'Donnell's company—and in command at the time of the capture—was unfortunately wounded after the surrender, by the accidental discharge of a shot-gun. The Lieutenant is an old friend of your correspondent's, and the circumstances of the meeting on yesterday—the first in seven years—were, to say the least, unpleasant for both. He is an honorable, high toned gentleman, however, and I have faith to believe thinks his side of this fight the righteous.

Pillow's army, according to Lieut Woodward, is twenty thousand strong, finely armed, well drilled, and well equipped. Part of the force is encamped at Sykeston and part at Madrid. And there will undoubtedly be some big fighting either here or at Cape Girardeau within a short time.

We are not prepared as yet for an aggressive movement from this quarter, but from the way the recruits are coming in, the time is not far distant when the boys of the old "*First*" will be ready to "up and at them."

The new uniforms are mostly here, and I understand the different companies are to be immediately reclothed.

The rebels, as I reported by telegraph, were at Commerce in heavy force on Monday. They fled like mad, however, at the coming of our gun boats and the 800 Federals from Girardieu. They have a wholesome fear of those gun boats. One of our scouts who was among them, says that they talk of being willing to fight any number of "Yankees," but "damn the gun boats."

One of the boats will remain stationed there until our army is ready to march against and disperse them. L. C.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

"The Clouds returning after the Rain"—The arrest of Col. Gorman—The true story to his credit—Almost a Battle with the 79th—The Mutiny of the Maine 2nd—Also the 13th New York—Col. Jameson—The 225 Resignations of Officers and the causes therefor—Gen. McClellan's Reforms—Crossing the Long Bridge without a Pass—Ben. McCulloch's intended Mother-in-law—A Millionaire Secesh right under the White House.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20, 1861.

Rain, rain, rain! It rains, it has rained, it will rain! It is a wet blanket to the war; and the song our soldiers sing, as they lay down in it, is "a wet sheet and a flowing sea." But a few evenings ago I saw, but heard more than I saw, the Pennsylvania Twelfth passing through the Avenue in a rain, which, by the gauge, measured two inches and a half. They bore it well, however, and shouted as if they were making a Zouave attack. Col. Tompkins's men that night found themselves sleeping in water two inches deep, and had to take the rails near by and make a slatting for their mats. I have not yet heard of any great sickness arising from this rainy season; but I fear it will breed it, with the sudden cold and chills it brings, on the heels of a week or two of heat at 100°.

You have heard of the arrest of Col. Gorman of the First Minnesota. As I heard the story, it amounts to this: Ever since the dashing service his regiment did at Bull Run, some few of his men found they might have more chances to make a dash, and have got scared. They have contributed a purse of sufficient size to tempt some of these shysters, or "sea lawyers," to make up a case; and a certain printer was made to cut rather a bad figure, by standing as the figure head to the suit. A writ of *habeas corpus* was granted by Judge Wayne of the United States Supreme Court to bring the printer into the city. Col. Gorman would not give him up; and was then himself waited upon by the United States Marshal with a writ for contempt of Court. He thought, on the whole, he might involve the civil power with the military if he resisted, and so he came in with the Marshal, and went to Gen. Scott and told him he must take the case off from his hands. The General instantly sent him back to his men; but before he left the city the General consulted with Mr. Stanton, the late Attorney General, and who has great influence with this Administration, and sent for the Colonel, who answered to the writ, and was discharged. The scared printer has been shown up in the true light, with all the rest who undertook to make an escape by pleading that they enlisted for only three months, when there was their oath, in black and white, for the war. Col. Gorman is a strict disciplinarian; and I honor him for that. They charge that he swears. He says he was provoked to that by the cowardice of these few men. On the whole, this case will do good, by putting an end to the many cases that are like it, where the men are denying that they were enlisted for the war. If this fails to correct the evil, probably the fate of the recreants in the 79th and 13th New York, and 2d Maine regiments, will heal this pestilent difficulty.

Your correspondent "ran with the machine" when the six pieces or park of artillery, the two companies of cavalry, and four of regulars, marched solemnly up to 13th street to conquer the rebellion of the 79th. It was indeed solemn, and humiliating, to see our men marching against our own men. But there was no relief in the case. I did not know but I should get caught in a Bull Run affair, where the bullets would come too near, but with the thousand, I followed on. The rebels were lying, half of them, half drunk in a peach orchard at the head of 10th street. I was there when they were surrounded and ordered by their new Colonel, the renowned Stevens, to fall into line. Then the solemnity turned into the ridiculous, as one after another of the cowards got up lazily, arranged knapsack and slunk into line. It reminded me of the way cows get up and stretch in the morning when the farmer goes out early to milk. They were that night prisoners at the Navy Yard; and their fate will be determined by a court-martial to day. They set up three pleas for their conduct—didn't enlist for the war, abuse, and the promise by Secretary Cameron that they might go to New York and recruit their regiment! It is not denied that the Secretary did give such a ridiculous permit, and then is was countermanded by him. This has involved the Lieut. Col. McElliot in his trouble, who is charged with fomenting the mutiny, when all he did was to promise the furlough which Cameron had granted.

The case of the Maine 2d rebels is without the least excuse. I have heard some of them talk, and am convinced that it is sheer cowardice. They have their sentence to be shipped to the Dry Tortugas, till they prove themselves worthy of the regiment. The resignation of their Colonel, Jameson, smacks a little of political ambition, overleaping itself. He has been nominated by the Douglas war party of Maine for Governor; and he was nominated by the Congressmen of Maine for a Brigadier General. Governor Washburne came to Washington, and the name of Prince was substituted for that of Jameson, and nominated by the President. The Colonel pleads that the losses he is sustaining in his lumber business, is the reason that he resigns; but it is unfortunate for him that he resigns just when the two causes named above are supposed to be operating. Jameson pretends, too, that he could not get supplies from Quarter-master-General Meigs, when others coming later would get them. But if he has shown wisdom enough to put some of the half dozen of his men who string along every morning to the post-office, to wait at the Quartermaster's till the supplies expected arrived, he need not have had this complaint.

The Colonel is one of your bright-faced men, who has become ambitious, and has been flattered, and who was brave in the fight; but he has the political ambition of an effete Democracy, which, like the mastodon, must lay itself down to die. But die it must, as must every party but the Union war party. Of the rebels in the 13th New York, I will say but little. Their Colonel, Quinby, of Rochester, has resigned; but I have never heard the reasons assigned, and the rebels in the regiment, some thirty-seven, principally from Rochester, have only the same reasons as those in the 79th and Maine 2d had, and will go to the Gulf as prisoners. The evil is not peculiar to our army, I suppose, but it is most disgraceful; and demanded, and has met with, a strong military hand in Gen. McClellan.

The papers publish a list of 225 volunteer officers who have resigned. It makes a bad show that only 25 of them date prior to July 21st. Here are 200 that have found out since that ill starred day, that they are not able to go in for the war. Probably the most of these have come to this conclusion in view of the new order requiring an examination of officers; and "they, being convicted by their own conscience, have gone out one by one." The fact is, half of our volunteer officers under the first call of the President, and many of the privates, wanted to see Washington. They came; they saw; and did *not* conquer. They strutted in shoulder straps and sword around the hotels and camps, or played soldier in reviews and marches; but when they found there was to be something besides holiday performances, their occupation was like Othello's—gone.

Gen. McClellan, right from service duty, with a true General's ideas, came into our distracted camp, and began to put down new rules that took officers and privates from the city to the post of drill and duty. This made war a business, and not a pastime; and hence the sun-shine men find, all at once, the *augusta res domi,* the strait in their affairs *at home!*

Among other reforms, the new General has made it more difficult to get passes; and I trust, too, has made the guard more strict on duty. I have a late experience that shows that this last was much needed. Wandering down to this end of the long Bridge, last Thursday, I said to the Sergeant that "I supposed there was no going upon the Bridge without a pass;" but after chatting with him about the place he came from, he said "I could go to the draw, as that was as far as his guard extended." I passed on—going by about half a dozen guards—came to the draw, and no one preventing, I went to the end of the bridge. There were two men with bayonets. I said to them the same as as to the Sergeant; chatted awhile, and they said "I could go to the first Fort." There I laid my hand on the great black guns; waked an echo down their big throats; and examined the carriages. Finally a guard said that was not allowed, approaching him, I said "I supposed I couldn't go any further without a pass." "I have nothing to do with passes," said he, and so I went on towards Fort Runyon; but as dusk was coming on, I returned, and came back over the bridge without any trouble. When I told my story to some who had been denied passes, they could hardly credit it; but so it was. As I happened not to be Beauregard or any one of his numerous friends in this city, "nobody was hurt," and no cannon spiked. But I might easily have lain that night among the guns and done my worst.

Speaking of Beauregard's friends here—they are "legion" in number and nature. One very rich man, with free gallery of paintings, and whose daughter Ben McCulloch used to come to see, is secesh, and his wife much more so. One day she was told that the women would all have to take the oath; when she almost went into oaths in declaring, "She knew it would come to that—this was the most despicable government on earth," etc.

Another millionaire, who has made it out of the United States, and who has also a gallery free twice a week, the Greek Slave included—this man was waited on by Mrs. S., and asked for something with which to feed the soldiers on their arrival at the depot. Shrugging his shoulders, he declined, saying, "the Government must see to that." But he is reputed to be ready to loan money to the Confederates, and lives close by the White House, too. J. W. R.

A NEW TRADE.—A new branch of trade has just developed itself at Wilmington, Del., the result of which will, no doubt, tell upon the prosperity of that city. The lumber mills have been for a long time past, and are now, engaged in sawing lumber for the English shipbuilders. The material worked is principally of the choicest oaks.

Afternoon Dispatches.

From Washington.

[N. Y. Tribune Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The causes of the retrograde movement by the rebels to a point one mile beyond Fairfax, is still a matter of conjecture. Some think them apprehensive of being flanked by troops from our fleet on the Potomac; others that Bull Run is so swollen by rains, as to lead to the fear that they might be cut off from their supplies.

It is proved by official intelligence that there is no considerable force near the river, above or below. The report that a body had crossed at Harper's Ferry is false.

Mr. Russell, of the London *Times,* reports no soldiers at the Ferry last night, at either side. The fords below there are guarded, and even when the river falls so low as to make it possible to cross above Leesburg, it would be useless because of the steepness of the bank. Deserters stories of the rebel force being 150,000 strong are discredited.

Richard B. Irwin, late of the War Department, has been appointed aid to Gen. McClellan, with rank of Captain.

Major Gen. Butler of Fortress Monroe, has been detailed by Gen. Wool to the command of the volunteer forces at that post.

Captain Fabels, of the Royal Dutch Navy, bearer of dispatches to our Government, is registered among the arrivals at Willard's tonight.

[N. Y. Times Dispatch.]

Trustworthy intelligence from Northwestern Virginia states that Rosecrans is entrenched, and with a sufficient force to remove any cause of apprehension for his safety. The rebels are reported entrenching themselves at a distance of from fifteen to twenty miles, with a force variously estimated from 9,000 to 20,000 men.

The stage coach from Leonardstown to here was intercepted this morning by a small detachment of our troops by order of Gen. Butler. An examination was made of passengers and baggage and a number of letters designed for the rebels in Virginia were found. Most of them were written in mysterious language, and none had the signature of the writers attached. The party was arrested and are now in custody.

D. E. Sickles is authorized to raise an artillery regiment and a regiment of cavalry.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The continued improvement of the troops in drilling is a subject of congratulation in Army as well as in Executive quarters, resulting mainly from strict discipline. The line of the Upper Potomac is well guarded.

At the latest accounts Gen. Banks was still resting on the Monocacy.

The administration of the oath of allegiance, as presented by Congress, was a matter of interest to the Clerks of the Bureaus of the Auditor, Treasury and Navy Department this morning.

Movements of McCulloch's Rebels.

ROLLA, Mo., August 23.—Accounts from Springfield are to the effect that from 6,000 to 10,000 of McCulloch's army have left for the North. A small force has reached Lebanon, on the Rolla road, and are engaged in making reprisals and committing depredations on the Union men. About 700 of the exiles from Springfield have gained Col. Boyd's regiment. Thousands of Union men have been obliged to abandon their homes in the southwest and leave their property at the mercy of the rebels. There is much distress among those people, large numbers of them having neither money nor provisions.

The train of the Federal army which was brought from Springfield by Maj. Sturgis, is said to be worth a million and a half of dollars.

The passage of the rebel army north will enable our forces, when they move back to Springfield, to cut off its communication with the retreat to Arkansas, and completely enclose it in the western counties of the State.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The *Tribune* learns that the President has authorized Hon. J. S. Phelps, of Springfield, in southwest Missouri, to embody the citizens and form five regiments of Infantry and one of Cavalry to serve under the laws of Missouri for six months. In the meantime orders have gone out authorizing fifteen full regiments to be raised in Missouri for the war.

A Rebel Outlaw Killed by a Woman.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 22.—The *Herald* gives an account of a secessionist in one of the counties opposite here, in Missouri, coming to the house of a Mr. Glover, a Union man, and in the absence of Mr. Glover, demanded of Mrs. G. the giving up of a valuable gun owned by the family. The secessionist threatened to shoot her with a revolver he presented, if she did not give him the gun. She refused, and watching the opportunity, caught up a heavy corn knife, and with it clove his skull, killing him instantly. Afterwards a number of his comrades, who were prowling about the premises at the time, came up and carried away the body. Mr. Glover and family have since been driven from their home, and are now in Illinois.

A Contradiction.

NEW YORK, August 23.—A pretty reliable dispatch received yesterday contradicts the rumor of Major Lynde's surrender to the Texans, and it is said his position is impregnable to any force the enemy could bring against him. He is a Vermonter, and known as one of the most loyal men in the service.

Dan Rice's Rhinoceros.

LA CROSSE, Wis., August 22.—It is supposed that Dan Rice's rhinoceros, whose cage was knocked overboard into the river the other night, was not drowned, but escaped in the darkness, the cage door being open, and it is thought to be now at large in this region.

Gen. Shields to Command a New York Irish Brigade of 5,000.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—An Irish Brigade, 5,000 strong, is to be raised here, to be commanded by Gen. Shields.

News from New York.

NEW YORK, Aug 23.—The second new gunboat was launched yesterday. A letter from aboard U. S. steamer Crusader, says the Mississippi has taken two small privateers and driven two steamers back into Mobile.

NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.—

THE NEW POSTAGE STAMPS

Having been received at the Chicago Post Office, parties holding the old variety are hereby notified that the latter will not be recognized in pre-payment of postage

AFTER THE 27th INST.,

And that up to that time the new will be given in exchange for the old, if presented at the Chicago Post Office. J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

ILLINOIS STATE FAIR

TO BE HELD

AT CHICAGO,

Sept. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, 1861.

CASH PREMIUMS,

$20,000.

Citizen's Prices for Fast Horses &c.,

$2,000.

ALL ENTRIES FREE.

Railroads will Transport Passengers at

HALF FARE and FREIGHTS FREE.

ATTACTIONS UNPRECEDENTED.

TEN GRAND GOLD MEDALS

To be awarded on a

NATIONAL TEST OF FIRE ARMS.

AN ELEGANT BANNER

To be presented to the

Best Drilled Company of Infantry.

THE PRIZE BANNER

Will be awarded by a competent Committee, and the Drill will be in accordance with Hardee Tactics. Each Company to be not less than 40 rank and file.

All business on the Fair Grounds will be suspended during the presentation of the PRIZE BANNER. The presentation will be accompanied by appropriate addresses by eminent men.

Large and appropriate Premiums will be awarded for the best contest in SHARP SHOOTING.

FINEST MILE TRACK AND AMPHITHEATRE IN AMERICA.

GRAND CAVALCADE OF PREMIUM STOCK.

FLORA TEMPLE, ETHAN ALLEN and other celebrities are expected to compete for independent and important prizes, over and above the PREMIUM LIST.

LADIES RIDING AND DRIVING,

150 dollars offered in Premiums.

A TRIAL OF FIRE ARMS,

Under the direction of COL. S. A. BUCKMASTER, will take place at a stated time, every day, in full view of the Amphitheatre.

MAJOR ANDERSON and other distinguished Artillerists, have been appointed on the Committees.

The Southern Confederacy having forced upon the Northern FREE STATES this deplorable and momentous contest, it therefore becomes eminently necessary that the FREEMEN of the great Northwest should familiarize themselves with these MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, now the only arbiters of PEACE. And where in our broad domain can a like exhibition, of great practical utility, be got together and displayed to the masses better than at Chicago? remembering that the thews of the soil are the men to defend it.

PEACE HAS ITS DUTIES SO HAS WAR.

GEN. JOHN C. FREMONT and other distinguished military men, will be present to examine the test of Fire Arms at the coming Fair.

HON. LEWIS F. ALLEN, F. S. PAXTON and GEORGE VAIL, have been appointed delegates from the NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, to attend the Fair, and will be present during the week.

Delegates have also been appointed from other States and the Canadas, to be present during the Fair, and have signified their intention to be here.

FARMERS OF THE NORTHWEST, let us come together in council; come with your families. Every arrangement has been made for your safety and comfort during the Fair Week. One hundred and twenty acres of Camping Grounds, abundantly supplied with water, and conveniently located, have been secured. The citizens of the adjoining States are cordially invited to meet with us, and all who do come may be assured of a HEARTY WELCOME and GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS.

Entries can be made at the Secretary's Office, in Springfield, until September first, after which, and until the opening of the Fair, at the Society's Rooms, No. 4 Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

By order of the Executive Committee,

JOHN P. REYNOLDS,

Corresponding Secretary.

TWELFTH STREET WOOD YARD.

D. H. ELDRED,

Dealer in WOOD OF ALL KINDS,

Office and Yard—12th street, near the cor. of Clark, Chicago, Illinois.

BIRD CAGES!—BIRD CAGES!

BIRD CAGES!

BIRD CAGES!

AND

FISHING TACKLE,

FISHING TACKLE,

FISHING TACKLE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

At Peugeot's Great Variety Store,

No. 111 RANDOLPH STREET,

KINGSBURY BLOCK.

SAWS.—CAST STEEL,

PATENT GROUND,

CIRCULAR, CROSS CUT, MILL AND MULAY

SAWS.

We call the attention of Lumbermen and others to our complete stock of Saws. These Saws are made from the best CAST STEEL, ground with

PATENT GRINDING MACHINERY,

Are perfectly balanced—possess entire TRUTH and UNIFORMITY OF SURFACE, and are in all respects superior to Saws ground in any other manner. We can give our Saws of equal thickness from the cutting edge to the centre, or gradually reduce them from the centre to the edge, to any thickness of tooth desired. Call and examine or address

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,

199 & 201....Randolph Street....199 & 201

Tin Plate & Metal Warehouse.

AGENTS FOR HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES.

GALESBURG, June 26th, 1861.

MESSRS. HERRING & CO.,

CHICAGO:

GENTS:—It gives us much pleasure to inform you that in the late destructive fire in this place the

HERRING'S

PATENT CHAMPION SAFE,

Which we purchased a few years since, and which contained all our Valuable Books, Papers, &c., came out

ALL RIGHT,

And (with the exception of the binding of the books being curled by the steam), in as good a state of preservation

As when first put into the Safe.

We shall want another of larger size as soon as we get located. Yours truly,

BARTLETT & JUDSON.

GEORGE T. ABBEY,

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER

—OF—

Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Etc., Etc.,

186 LAKE STREET.

Sporting Apparatus and Gun Materials. Rifles made to order, with all the modern improvements. Telescopic Sights, Patent Muzzle, etc. Repairing promptly done and warranted. Agent for Hazzard's Powder.

1861.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE.

Chicago, Port Sarnia

AND GREAT WESTERN

RAILWAY LINE.

Reliable and ample arrangements for the transportation of GRAIN and property of all kinds via this route by first-class

Propellers and Sail Vessels

Daily from Chicago to Sarnia,

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

From Sarnia to Hamilton and Toronto, and first-class Propellers and Sail Vessels daily from Hamilton to Oswego, Montreal, and all American and Canadian Ports on Lake Ontario, making this a most desirable route for the shipment of Produce.

The first-class Screw Steamers

"ALLEGHANY," Capt. Boynton,

AND

"UNION," Capt. Cooper,

Run in this line. One of these Steamers will leave the dock of A. E. GOODRICH every

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENING

FOR SARNIA.

☞ Prompt despatch given to every description of freight destined for the Canadas, or any of the Eastern States.

Time and Insurance will be less by this than by any other Line,

As the entire distance via "St. Clair Flats" and "Lake Erie" is saved.

Good accommodations for first and second class passengers, and passengers ticketed to all the East.

For Freight or Passage apply to A. E. GOODRICH, 1 and 2 River street, or to

A. WALLINGFORD, Agent G. W. Railway,

Corner Lake and Dearborn streets.

WRIGHT & BROTHER,

W. W. WRIGHT, Of Cleveland, Ohio. GEO. S. WRIGHT, Formerly G. S. Wright & Co., Of Cincinnati, O.

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Exchange, Gold and Bank Notes,

No. 36 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

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Alton Bank, City Bank of Ottawa, Bank of Galena, Kane County Bank, Bank of Bloomington, McLean County Bank, Bank of Northern Illinois.

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Bank of America, Mechanic's Bank, Bank of Sparta, City Bank, Cumberland County Bank, Pittsfield Bank, E. I. Tinkham & Co's Bank, Reapers' Bank, Highland Bank, Union Bank, Illinois River Bank.

No. 3..........VALUE 70 CENTS.

American Bank, Mahaiwe Bank, Bank of Indemnity, Merchants' Bank, Illinois State Security B'k, Marshall County Bank, Illinois Central Bank, United States Stock Bank, International Bank.

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Bank of Commerce, Fulton Bank, Illinois, Olympic Bank, Jackson County, Patriotic, Bond County Bank, Pacet, Columbian, State Stock Bank, Eagle Bank.

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No. 7..........VALUE 40 CENTS.

American Exchange Bank, Grand Prairie Bank, Bank of Aurora, Jersey County, Chester, Lancaster, Commonwealth, Merchants' & Drovers' B'k, Quincy, Morgan County Bank, Raleigh, New Market Bank, Belvidere Bank, National Bank, Citizens' Bank, Railroad Bank, Farmers' & Traders' B'k, Rock Island Bank, Frontier Bank, State Bank of Illinois, Grayville Bank, Union County Bank.

Wisconsin—Current, 85 cents; Uncurrent, 50 to 70 cts.

We pay in GOLD within 5 cents of Milwaukee and Madison rates. They pay Wisconsin Currency.

☞ Parties remitting us Uncurrent Money by "United States Express" can do so at our expense, by marking their packages "Season Contract of Wright & Brother." P.S.—On large amounts we make a liberal advance on our quotations. You will do well to give us a call before selling elsewhere.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, ETC.,

At 139 Lake Street.

The entire stock of Dry Goods lately belonging to Nelson M. Laraway will be offered for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash on the 14th day of July, 1861. This stock contains a large and varied assortment of Dry Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtain Goods, &c. WILLIAM W. PHELPS, Assignee.

The above sale is hereby postponed until the 20th day of August, 1861. WILLIAM W. PHELPS, Assignee.

CHAS. A. EATON—Agent,

IMPORTER OF GUNS

And Sporting Apparatus, Colt's, Allen's and other Pistols.

Gunmaker's Materials, Bowie Knives, Dirks, Etc. Agent for Oriental Powder Company and Wisconsin Shot.

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GOLD MOULDING, LOOKING GLASS, PICTURE

Oval and Ornamental

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Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Illinois,

Steam Factory, 227, 229 and 231 State st., and 51 and 53 LaSalle st.

French Mirrors, Portrait and Oval Frames of every kind. Old Frames re-gilt equal to new. P. O. Box 1844.

OSWEGO, AUGUST 9th, 1861.

On and after this date the charges on Grain handled by the Oswego Warehouses will be as follows:

For Elevating, with 10 days storage, ½ cts. per bush.

For each additional 10 " " " " "

For Transferring from vessels to boats ½ " "

Vessels pay ¼ cents per bushel elevating in addition to above rates.

Lake Ontario Elevator—LUTHER WRIGHT & CO. Empire Elevator—DOOLITTLE & IRWIN. Corn Exchange Elevator—A. F. SMITH. Reciprocity Elevator—DEWOLF, HOYT & AMES. Washington Elevator—PENFIELD, LYON & CO. Columbia Elevator—M. MERRICK. Merchants' Elevator—A. A. HOWLETT & CO.

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"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

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SPALDING'S

Throat Confections

ARE

Good for Clergymen,

Good for Lecturers,

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Good for Singers,

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GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs, and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your Cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE

SICK HEADACHE.

CURE

NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CURE

ALL KINDS OF

HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

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No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

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SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY!! DISPATCH!!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

Meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

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No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ☞

is on the outside wrapper: all others are swindling counterfeits.

Special Notices.

☞ To Horse Owners.—Dr. S[...] Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by [...] all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, [...] or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. [...] Sores or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., [...] also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may [...] prevented and cured in their incipient stage, [...] confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a [...] cure. No case of the kind, however, is so de[...] or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Li[...] and its faithful application will always remove [...] Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with [...] comparative ease. Every horse owner should have this remedy at [...] for its timely use at the first appearance of La[...] will effectually prevent those formidable dis[...] mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and [...] render so many otherwise valuable horses [...] worthless. See advertisement. For sale by [...] JOHNSON, General Agent 79 State street.

☞ Kennedy's Medical Discovery

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas. [...] When you are sick, and do not know what the [...] Perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery. For sale by all Druggists.

☞ Gardiner's Rheumatic and N[euralgia] Compound [...] For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, corner State and Randolph streets, Chicago, wholesale and retail agent [...] the Northwestern States. R. R. LANDON, Agent. The trade supplied.

Coal.

COAL!—COAL!!—The undersigned having succeeded to the business of John S. Newhouse, would respectfully solicit the patronage of his friends, and the public generally, assuring them that he can supply at all times the best quality of Coal at the lowest prices.

CHARLES W. GRAY,

(Successor to John S. Newhouse,)

Dealer in Anthracite and Bituminous COAL.

Also—GRANULAR FUEL, the best article in use for Summer Fuel or Coal Kindling. Office—Cor. Washington and Market streets, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 3447.

ILLINOIS COAL.—The

CHEAPEST AND BEST.

The Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Company of LaSalle, to meet the greatly increased demand for their

BITUMINOUS COAL,

And to secure uniformity in prices and quality, have opened an office and yard in Chicago, and are now prepared to supply consumers in large or small quantities with a PURE ARTICLE OF ILLINOIS COAL, free from slate, sulphur, slack or water, at such prices as to

DEFY COMPETITION.

Cheapness and Utility Combined.

Cash Upon Taking the Order.

PRICES FOR JULY AND AUGUST:

☞ Office and Yard SOUTHEAST CORNER OF NORTH WATER AND LASALLE STREETS. Address S. B. HAYES, Post Office Drawer 5840, Chicago, Ill.

COAL!—COAL!!—COAL!!!—

The Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Shamokin and Pittston Coal Companies of Pennsylvania, in order to increase the consumption of their

PREPARED ANTHRACITE COALS

In Chicago, and insure a permanent supply at the lowest price, have established [...] yard formerly occupied by John S. Newhouse, Corner of Madison and Market Streets, Where they intend to RETAIL and WHOLESALE

MINING PRICES,

FREIGHT AND EXCHANGE ADDED.

ROBERT LAW,

Post Office Drawer 6161, Chicago, Ill.

Army Equipments, &c.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

We are now extensively engaged in manufacturing

Dragoon Equipments,

KNAPSACKS, HAVERSACKS, WATER-PROOF BLANKETS, CARTRIDGE BOXES, BELTS, KNIFE-SHEATHS, &C.

And are prepared to furnish large quantities AT SHORT NOTICE

SAMPLES ON HAND.

TURNER & SIDWAY, 28 RANDOLPH STREET, Manufacturers of Saddles, Horse Collars, &c. All inquiries promptly answered.

MILITARY GOODS,

BLUE CLOTH

Grey Cloth,

Flannel,

Blankets,

And Trimmings,

FOR SALE BY

BOWEN BROTHERS,

74 and 76 Lake Street.

MILITARY CAPS

J. & A. HERZOG,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS

159 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

MILITARY NOTICE!—

BELTS! BELTS! BELTS!

Furniture.

[...] MORGAN has Removed to

160 Randolph Street,

PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS,

LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD,

Shot, White Lead and Litharge,

LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS

Undertakers.

WRIGHT & McCLURE,

UNDERTAKERS, No. 72 Lasalle street.

METALLIC COFFINS,

T. WOODSON & CO., Un[dertakers]

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

Throat Confections

ARE

Good for Clergymen,
Good for Lecturers,
Good for Public Speakers,
Good for Singers,
Good for Consumptives.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough Instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs, and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your Cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists' and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CURE *NERVOUS HEADACHE.*

CURE ALL KINDS OF

HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, AND THE ABSENCE OF ANY DISAGREEABLE TASTE RENDERS IT EASY TO ADMINISTER THEM TO CHILDREN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

"A Stitch in Time Saves Nine."

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Address HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper: all others are swindling counterfeits.

Special Notices.

To Horse Owners.—Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any, in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent 79 State street.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore Mouth.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerated Sore Leg.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Lepra.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.

When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

For sale by all Druggists.

Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound is a positive, safe, and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Salt Rheum. It is an INTERNAL remedy, driving out and entirely eradicating the disease, requiring no change in diet or business, and can be taken by children and persons of the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. Testimonials like the following,—hundreds of them—can be obtained from persons well known, who freely give their testimony in its behalf:

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound is the best medicine for the disease I ever saw."
CHARLES A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

"After suffering with Rheumatism twenty years, and being confined to my bed several weeks last spring, I was entirely cured with two bottles of Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound."
NORMAN T. AYRES, 9 Franklin st., Boston.

"Having been a constant sufferer from Neuralgia for eighteen months, and been driven by excruciating pain to the trial of numberless remedies, without obtaining relief, I was induced by a friend to try Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound. I have taken but one bottle, and am entirely well."
D. D. BAXTER, Dry Goods Dealer, No. 5 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass.

For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, corner State and Randolph streets, Chicago, wholesale and retail agent for the Northwestern States. R. R. LANDON, Agent. The trade supplied.

Coal.

COAL!—COAL!!—The undersigned having succeeded to the business of John S. Newhouse, would respectfully solicit the patronage of his friends, and the public generally, assuring them that he can supply at all times the best quality of Coal at the lowest prices.

CHARLES W. GRAY,
(Successor to John S. Newhouse,)
Dealer in Anthracite and Bituminous COAL.

ALSO—GRANULAR FUEL, the best article in use for Summer Fuel or Coal Kindling.

OFFICE—Cor. Washington and Market streets, Chicago Ill. Post Office Box 3447.

ILLINOIS COAL.—The CHEAPEST AND BEST.

The Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Company of LaSalle, to meet the greatly increased demand for their

BITUMINOUS COAL,

And to secure uniformity in prices and quality, have opened an office and yard in Chicago, and are now prepared to supply consumers in large or small quantities with a PURE ARTICLE OF ILLINOIS COAL, free from slate, sulphur, slack or water, at such prices as to

DEFY COMPETITION.

Their coal is the same heretofore sold here by Messrs. Law & Brothers, but is mined and handled with increased care. It is well screened and is kept under cover, as exposure to weather is known to be injurious to all coals, and especially to those which are largely bituminous.

This coal is readily inflammable, and burns with a bright blaze, yet is more body than the Eastern soft coals. It is well adapted for family use, particularly for cooking as well as for manufacturing purposes. Existing in inexhaustible quantities in our own State and neighborhood, and affording the only hope for the large development of the manufacturing interests of the city, at the same time excelling ANY of foreign coals in

Cheapness and Utility Combined.

Every prudent housekeeper or manufacturer should give it a trial, which is all that is needed to satisfy him of its merits.

In order to avoid loss, and afford the public the benefit of the lowest prices, the Company have adopted the INVARIABLE rule of

Cash Upon Taking the Order.

PRICES FOR JULY AND AUGUST:
By the cargo, delivered on any dock, per ton ... $2.75
5 Tons and over at the yard, per ton ... 3.00
delivered, per ton ... 3.50
Less than 5 tons at the yard, per ton ... 3.25
delivered, per ton ... 3.75

Office and Yard SOUTHEAST CORNER OF NORTH WATER AND LASALLE STREETS, where they have facilities for receiving on the Galena and Chicago and the Northwestern Railroads.

Communications sent by mail will be promptly attended to. Address S. S. HAYES, Post Office Drawer 5840, Chicago, Ill.

COAL!—COAL!!—COAL!!!—The Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Shamokin and Pittston Coal Companies of Pennsylvania, in order to increase the sales of

PREPARED ANTHRACITE COALS

In Chicago, and insure a permanent supply as never exceeding fifty cents per ton fluctuation between Summer and Winter nor exceeding former prices of Erie and Briar Hill Coals, have constantly rented the yard formerly occupied by John S. Newhouse,

Corner of Madison and Market Streets,

Where they intend to RETAIL and WHOLESALE at

MINING PRICES,

FREIGHT AND EXCHANGE ADDED.

We mine and have sold to dealers all the Hard Coals that have been brought to Chicago for ten years; and having made permanent arrangements for five years, can insure a constant supply at lower rates than ever Hard Coals have been sold in this market.

No credit given for either wholesale or retail, COST AND CASH WILL BE THE MOTTO. The reduction in price must secure payment before any order will be filled. This course will be rigidly adhered to under all circumstances.

For Rossburgh and Spring Mountain Lehigh Coals, can offer great inducements to railroads and other consumers. For prices or other particulars, address

ROBERT LAW, Post Office Drawer 6151, Chicago, Ill.

Army Equipments, &c.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

We are now extensively engaged in manufacturing

Dragoon Equipments,

CHAPEAUX, HAVERSACKS, WATER-PROOF BLANKETS, CARTRIDGE BOXES, BELTS, KNIFE-SHEATHS, &C.

And are prepared to furnish large quantities

AT SHORT NOTICE

SAMPLES ON HAND.

TURNER & SIDWAY, 28 RANDOLPH STREET, Manufacturers of Saddles, Horse Collars, &c.

All inquiries promptly answered.

MILITARY GOODS,

BLUE CLOTH

Grey Cloth,
Flannel,
Blankets,
And Trimmings,

FOR SALE BY

BOWEN BROTHERS,
74 and 76 Lake Street.

MILITARY CAPS

J. & A. HERZOG,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS
150 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

MILITARY NOTICE!—

BELTS! BELTS! BELTS!

Officer's Sword Belts, Private's Belts, all styles, less lower than ever before sold. Uniform Caps supplied cheap. E. B. BOWEN, 39 Clark st. Country orders please address Box 5848.

Furniture.

C. MORGAN has Removed to 160 Randolph Street,

where he will be pleased to see all his old patrons and those wishing to purchase Furniture at LOW PRICE. The stock is entirely new, and comprising the largest, best and most fashionable Furniture in the city.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES

Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut, Oak Sideboard, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Secretaries, Tete-a-Tetes, Sofas, Bedsteads and Chairs of all kind. Please call and examine this stock before you purchase.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS,

Cor. Clinton and Fulton street, West Side.

LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD, Sheet, White Lead and Lytharge, LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Old Lead.

Undertakers.

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, No. 89 Lasalle street.

METALLIC COFFINS.

Wood Coffins and Caskets of all styles. Are supplied with Hearses and Carriages, and will attend to all branches of the business. Have a Chapel and vault in the Cemetery.

T. WOODSON & CO., Undertakers and Sextons, 20 Washington st., [illegible]

CITY SCAVENGER.—[illegible]

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on GOOD IMPROVED FARMS, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap. CHAMBERS & LEE, 131 Lake st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to

ERNST PRUSSING,

Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.

AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

NO. 6 LARMON BLOCK, N. E. cor. Clark and Washington streets.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY Property or Farms in Cook and adjoining Counties.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

J. L. LEE, 3 Clark street.

Post Office Drawer 6137.

Banking and Exchange

BANKING HOUSE OF CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO.,

Corner Lake and Lasalle streets ... Chicago, Ill.

Collections made and remitted for on day of payment at current rate of Exchange. Exchange on New York for sale in sums to suit.

BANKING HOUSE OF J. YOUNG SCAMMON.

CHICAGO, August 16th, 1861.

I have purchased the entire circulation of the

MECHANICS' BANK, HARDIN,
CALHOUN COUNTY, ILLINOIS,

And am personally responsible for its redemption. I shall treat its notes precisely as the notes of the State Banks of Indiana and Ohio are treated in Chicago, and shall at all times sell Exchange on New York for the same, at the same rates that Exchange can be had for the notes of either of said State Banks.

I am also personally responsible for the circulation of the MARINE BANK OF CHICAGO, and shall redeem it as heretofore.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON.

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings,
SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK,

FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT BY

S. P. QUIMBY & CO.,
155 South Water street.

ISETT & BREWSTER, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN Exchange, Bank Notes and Coin, MUSCATINE, IOWA.

Particular attention given to Collections throughout Iowa. Proceeds of City Collections Remitted on day of payment, at current rates of Exchange.

REFERENCES—Bank of North America, New York; Clark, Dodge & Co., New York; Granite Bank, Boston; Spencer, Vila & Co., Boston; Work, McCouch & Co., Philadelphia; Bullitt & Fairthorne, Philadelphia; S. Sturges & Sons, Chicago; D. R. Holt, Cashier, do.; F. Granger Adams, do.; Clark, Bros. & Co., St. Louis. T. M. ISETT. W. C. BREWSTER.

E. K. WILLARD & CO., BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS,
33 Clark Street, S. E. Corner of Lake,

Dealers in Exchange, Coin and Bank Notes.

WE ARE PAYING THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR

DISCREDITED

Illinois and Wisconsin Money.

Do not sell without calling upon us. MERCHANTS AND BANKERS in the Country can rely upon getting the highest market price by sending to us.

We do business on a Specie Basis.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK FOR SALE.

COLLECTIONS MADE.

E. K. WILLARD & CO.,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS
33 Clark st. cor. of Lake street.

STATE BONDS

Illinois Currency.

Bonds of all kinds sold at New York Stock Board and drafts given for proceeds on day of sale.

A GENERAL STOCK AND BOND COMMISSION BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

New York Quotations received by Telegraph Daily.

C. B. COBB, No. 9 Telegraph Building.

BANKING HOUSE OF C. B. BLAIR.

I have this day opened an office for the transaction of a General Banking and Exchange Business at No. 76 Clark street, Exchange Bank Building.

C. B. BLAIR.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Marine Bank Building, will continue a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

EXCHANGE on LONDON and PARIS for sale, and LETTERS OF CREDIT granted, available anywhere on the Continent of Europe.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS' INSTITUTION.

IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO

Incorporated ... February, 1857.

Office 104 & 106 Washington Street.

This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of specie-paying Banks of

FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,

From all classes of persons, including minors and married women, and allows interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock.

JOHN C. HAINES, President.
N. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO.

Bankers and Dealers in Exchange,
BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C.
No. 22 Clark Street ... Chicago, Illinois.

BANKING HOUSE OF B. F. CARVER & CO.,
Marine Bank Building,
corner Lake and Lasalle streets. A general Banking Business transacted.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said Bank.

Dated this 20th day of May A. D. 1861.
GEO. SMITH, President.
E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of

FAY & CO.,

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chicago, Aug. 19th, 1861.
A. B. FAY.
S. D. FAY.

In retiring from the Commission Business, we take pleasure in recommending the house of [illegible] FAY & CO. as being entitled to the patronage [illegible] bestowed on the late firm.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of

DENSMORE & RICE,

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled up by BYRON RICE, who will continue the Commission Business at the same place, and respectfully solicits a continuance of consignments and orders to the late firm.

E. W. DENSMORE.
BYRON RICE.

Chicago, August 19th, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of J. M. STINE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled up by Mr. J. M. Stine, at the old stand, No. 37 Lake street, up stairs, to whom all debts due to the firm are to be paid.

J. M. STINE.
MAX KRAMER.

Chicago, August 1st, 1861.

J. M. STINE would respectfully inform his friends and the trade generally, that he will continue the

WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS BUSINESS

At the old stand,

No. 37 Lake Street, Up Stairs,

And solicits a continuance of their patronage.

Educational.

HYDE PARK SEMINARY.—The third year of this Institution will commence on the 16th of September. Circulars can be had at the Seminary, or at the office of C. B. WAITE, 128 Clark street.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

AT LAKE FOREST, ILL.

The Fall Term in this Institution, conducted as hitherto by Rev. Dr. Dickinson and Daughters, will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of September. For Circulars, &c., address the undersigned.

B. DICKINSON.

Lake Forest, July 26th, 1861.

DEARBORN SEMINARY, 83 Wabash avenue.

Z. GROVER, Principal.

The next term of this school, for young Ladies, will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. Catalogues may be obtained by addressing the Principal, or by calling at the Seminary.

New Publications.

IN PRESS:—The Singing School, or Part 1st of

FESTIVAL CHIMES,

By the young American Composer, S. WESLEY MARTIN, will be published and for sale by the 20th of September next.

Price 40 Cents (Retail.)

Liberal discount to Dealers and Teachers. Orders must be sent to the publishers, H. M. HIGGINS, No. 117 Randolph street, Chicago.

Intelligence Offices.

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 121 WASHINGTON STREET.

MRS. BATES desires to remind her friends and patrons that she is still to be found at the above stand, where she is ready to supply them with competent help for every capacity. Orders from the country promptly attended to. P. O. Box 3068.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.—There have been eight different nations represented at my office, in search of employment, viz: by American, English, Irish, French, German, Norwegian, Bohemian and Swedes. Some of them in my situation, cannot fail to make liberal consideration. Please call at 143 Dearborn st., opposite the new Post Office, and try for yourself. If you cannot come, drop a line to Box 3345.

Mrs. A. L. BALKAM.

Chicago Tribune

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1861.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES LIST.

A

Adams Clara J miss
Adams Mary G miss
Ackerly Celia mrs
Agnew Jane miss
Andrews Abby S mrs
Alison Rebecca miss
Anderson Usella P mrs
Alexander H N mrs
Arnold Wm H mrs
Axtell Rosetta M mrs
Archibald Mary mrs
Arthur Phebe mrs
Avery Charlotte mrs

B

Babbitt Sarah Ann miss
Banch Elizabeth mrs
Baird Frank mrs
Banter Clara mrs
Baxter Charlotte miss
Barlow L E miss
Bartlett A C mrs
Barrett Martha miss
Bills Caroline W mrs
Blackwell Anna mrs
Bile Mary mrs
Blodgett Mary W miss
Bonham E W mrs
Boone Millie J miss
Bowen Addy mrs
Bicker C N mrs
Booth Fannie miss
Bowen Theresa mrs
Boyland Mary
Bound Mary E mrs
Boden Mary miss
Bryan J B mrs
Brayman E E mrs
Bradley Grace miss
Brady Margaret mrs
Brookins Elizabeth miss
Bradley Ella L mrs
Burton Mary H mrs
Buckminster Chas mrs
Butler Lucy miss
Burt Carrie V miss
Burr Jane miss
Burt Sybil E miss
Bunker E R mrs
Butterfield C W mrs
Byron Mary Ellen mrs
Brown M H miss
Brown Eddy miss
Brown Della miss
Brown L P miss
Brown Mary mrs
Brown Robert mrs
Brown mrs
Brown Eliza H miss
Brown Hattie miss

C

Cary Girtie miss
Carroll C P mrs
Carter Josie miss
Caulfield G V mrs
Cavanaugh Lizzie miss
Caswell Jane miss
Castle Celie mrs
Crain mrs
Cranay Louisa E mrs
Crawford P mrs
Crain Ann miss
Comstock Ellen mrs
Connolly Grace mrs
Cocita Margaret miss
Commans Kate mrs
Comstock Addie miss
Cook A M mrs
Corone Maggie C miss
Commings Edward mrs
Cowdery Mary L mrs
Cook G G mrs
Cox Hannah mrs
Conway Mary
Coron H J mrs
Cooper Hester A
Coughlin Anna miss
Colgan Kate P miss
Coffy Eleanor
Clifford Samuel C mrs
Clark Maria miss
Claugher Mary miss
Clark E C mrs
Cline Elizabeth mrs
Clapp Charles W mrs
Chasper Laura mrs
Cholton Emma
Cooyell Harriet mrs
Curen Bridget mrs
Culver Helen M miss

D

Darrow Emeline miss
Davis Helen M mrs
Davis Matilda B mrs
Davis Carrie miss
Davis Peter mrs
Day E M mrs
Dalkin Clara miss
Daley Ellen
Danenhouer Wm W mrs
Doyle Mary Ann miss
Doyle Catherine miss
Donnelly C mrs
Drummond Annie E miss
Drew Margaret mrs
Driscoll Mellie G mrs
Dresser Mary miss
Dunn Eliza miss
Dunne Bridget
Dugan D B mrs
Duffy Catherine miss
Dyer Hattie miss
Dyer E mrs
Droyer Mary O miss

E

Egan Margaret
Edwards Richard mrs
Edwards M J mrs
Eddy Isabella mrs
Eaton Hanna C miss
Elliott Robert mrs
Egan Mary
Evans Annie miss
Ewing Mary miss
Everson Sarah mrs
Evrits Susan miss

F

Farley Mary miss
Fay Maggie miss
Ferguson Mary mrs
Fellows Mary miss
Fesler Ella mrs
Fitch Abbie mrs
Fish Mary W mrs
Field Honora miss
Fitzgerald Charles mrs
Fisher F P mrs
Finley H B mrs
Flynn Margarett mrs
Foly Margaret mrs
Forrester Peter C mrs
Fortune Johanna miss
Formon Agnes M miss
Forrest Bell miss
Franklin Elizabeth
Francis Mary A miss
Fraser Mary mrs
Friesbien S mrs
Freek Hannah M miss
French Laura miss
Fuller Caroline B mrs
Furlong G mrs

G

Gale Nellie mrs
Gartland Ellen miss
Geenson Alice E miss
Garvin Caroline mrs
Gill E miss
Gibbs Eliza miss
Gillett Josephine M mrs
Gilbert Darinda A mrs
Gibson G H P mrs
Gleason E S miss
Gorden Mary R mrs
Goss Mary mrs
Grubs Mary Jane mrs
Greenfield M E mrs
Grovner Mary miss
Grovesner Frank mrs

H

Halbye miss
Harlow A R mrs
Harris Gorgg mrs
Harris Adella A miss
Harvy Catherin mrs
Harrington Ellen miss
Harrington Elizabeth
Haring S R mrs
Harrown Mary A
Hanson Abby A miss
Hazen George mrs
Hay Florence miss
Hawkins C A mrs
Hawkins Joseph mrs
Heher Mary
Healy James mrs
Henderson Helen mrs
Herbert Fanny mrs
Hennige Maria miss
Hitchcock Louisa mrs
Higgins Lizzie miss
Hebbard W H mrs
Hicks Harriett A miss
Hitchcock Deana S mrs
Hickey R mrs
Hickey L mrs
Hogan Della
Holmes Sarah J miss
Holmes Emma miss
Holland Mary miss
Hogan Mary
Hebert A E mrs
Hubbill C A mrs
Hughs E A mrs
Hueffis Altieri A mrs
Hubbard Hannah mrs
Hyde Harriet mrs

I

Isbell Sophia mrs
Ingraham Eliza miss

J

Jackson Sarah miss
Jackson Mary Jane mrs
Jackson Lucinda mrs
Jacob Maria Anna
Jewett Susan mrs
Jones Jane miss
Jones Kate miss
Jones Rachel mrs
Jones A A mrs
Johnson Elizabeth miss
Johnson Mercom mrs
Johnson M J mrs

K

Kavanaugh Mary
Karnes Dory mrs
Kenedy Eliza
Keech Mary miss
Ketchum Livonia miss
Kendall Nellie D miss
Kennedy Marcie miss
Kelley Marcie L miss
Kelfey Margaret miss
Keogh Wm E mrs
King Chas S mrs
King L M mrs
King Bridget
King Mary mrs
Kittridge Tyler mrs
Kincade Margaret
Knight Fanny miss

L

Lawrence Mary mrs
Lanard Hansette
Lane & Baker misses
Leland Della mrs
Lester Austin W mrs
Lee Julia mrs
Linderman Bertha miss
Levanway C L R mrs
Lousee Emma miss
Leger Agnes A mrs
Loveless F M miss
Lord H W miss
Low Hattie miss
Longbock Rebecca R mrs
Ludington M A mrs
Lynch Julia
Lynch Bridget mrs

M

Madden Catharine mrs
Maloney Catherine mrs 2
Munn Mary mrs
Manley R mrs
Macy Elizabeth mrs
Mezven H mrs
McKeag Mary A miss
McKennan Margaretha mrs
McMassey P A mrs
McKenna Molly miss
McKee Sarah mrs
McGarry Mary mrs
McGregor Jane miss
McGuire mrs
McCarthy miss
McCabe B F mrs
McChesny major mrs
McCabe Chas mrs
McDonald E miss
McFarland Cassie miss
McDougall Duncan mrs
Marsh M H miss
Mather Anna T miss
Magpole Eliza mrs
Murphy Mary
Murphy Maria
Munn Harriet mrs
Myres Mary miss
Murphy Ellen miss
Morton Lyzie E mrs
Morse Ursula T mrs
Morgan Lucia D mrs
Moore Elnora mrs
Mooney Peter mrs
Moffatt E R mrs
Mills Phebe R mrs
Mills Phebe R mrs
Mitchell Murcier mrs
Miller Jennie miss
Miller Anna miss
Miles Harriet N mrs
Miller John D mrs
Mertz Elizabeth mrs
Mittelby Honora miss
Merryweather Margaret miss
Meyer Sarah E
Mann Mary mrs

N

Newbery Lottie mrs
Nelson Clara miss
Ney Nancy mrs
Newman mrs
Nicolson Malena mrs
Nicholson Isabella mrs

O

O'Brien Bridget miss
Oliver H T mrs
O'Hara Mary J miss
O'Hara Catherine mrs
O'Keef Maggie miss
Orbeton Kate G miss 2
O'Neill Terisa miss
Oakes M A miss
Olcott Oscar mrs

P

Pierce Elizabeth miss
Parker Amelia P mrs
Parker Clara miss
Palmer Mallese miss
Palmer Catherine mrs
Parker John mrs
Page Annie miss
Piggott M miss
Pfifer Anna mrs
Pitts Martha H mrs
Perkins Mary mrs
Peton Anna mrs
Power Ellen miss
Porter mrs
Porter Ann miss
Pratt Gianey miss

Q

Quickley Phelia miss

R

Read John mrs
Reed Chesy mrs
Rawson Mary mrs
Reynolds Louise miss
Revells Margret mrs
Richards Oliver C miss
Risley Julia C miss
Rirdon Mella miss
Robertson Bridget mrs
Russell Elora miss
Robinson Lucy mrs
Rogers Mary mrs
Roadnight Lizzie miss
Ryen Ellen miss

S

Slattery Maria miss
Seely Lucy N mrs
Scott Louisa E miss
Seymour Chloe miss
Sinnett Margret miss
Simmons W B mrs
Stickney Helen B mrs
Staughton Charles mrs
Scales H mrs
Sheridan Mary M miss 3
Stapleton Maggie miss
Shimp Martha E mrs
Stewart Julia A mrs
Streeter Eliza mrs
Shafer C A mrs
Shippey Julia L mrs
Shute W B mrs
Strickland Annie miss
Sherman A E miss
Shoudy Jennie M miss
Shally Catherine miss
Simons Elizabeth mrs
Sutherland Adaline D
Swan Lobbie miss
Smith Francis W mrs
Smith Margarette miss
Sitter Mary Ann mrs
Smalby Mary miss
Slattery Maria miss
Smith Mary E miss
Smith Alaine mrs
Smith F mrs
Smith C M miss
Smyth Eliza mrs
Smith Ann mrs
Smith Ann miss
Smith Ada Lucy
Smith Theodore mrs
Smith Mary J miss
Sullivan Anie miss
Sullivan Patrick D mrs
Sullivan Ellen mrs
Smith E miss
Stone J P mrs

T

Tannin Margaret miss
Talsman Mary miss
Taylor Kate miss
Thayer William mrs
Thomson Mollie mrs
Thompson Thos mrs
Thomson Mary K miss
Tiffany Geo L mrs
Tilton Geo mrs
Toohy Sarah A mrs
Trumbull Maria A mrs
Toohy Mary Ann mrs
Trask John mrs
Turner Eva miss
Tuthill Hannah miss
Thompson Stella W mrs

V

Vanwinkle Minerva mrs
Venvost Mary mrs
Vangrandt Elizabeth mrs
Vernon madame

W

Walsh Ellen mrs
Walsh Mary miss
Walch Eliza Jane miss
Williams Fanny J mrs
Williams Ezekiel mrs
Williams Stephen mrs
Williams Adelia miss
Williams Ann mrs
Williams Elizabeth mrs
Wallace Mary miss
Walker Kate mrs
Wattenburg Sarah J
Waterman C H mrs
Ward Kate mrs
Ward Mary
Warner Elvera M miss
Weller Elizabeth mrs
Webber Hannah F mrs
Weston Alice miss
Webber William A mrs
White C mrs
Whipple Celia G miss
White Lizzie miss
Winters Eliza miss
Wilcox Carrie miss
Woodard Antonette miss
Woodford Annie L miss
Woodman Lucinda mrs
Wright Nellie miss
Wood Jane mrs

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Allen Otis
Andrews & co
Ayer Philip B
Adams C A
Allen David
Adams dr
Austin R W
Allen Samuel F
Anderson Saml
Anderson Geo
Ackley Geo
Anning G
Abbott T B
Ayer Geo M
Ansell Geo W
Ayken Thos
Adams Henry
Adams Jas H
Ahern Jas
Anderson J S
Argall John
Argus John
Andrew & Brown

B

Blanchard B S capt
Baird A M
Bates Ansel
Blanchard B W
Barrett Nicholas
Beardsley Arthur
Berry B B
Bergh A S capt
Bell A L M
Blackwell & co
Bayless & Finan
Blackburn Chas capt
Becher C H capt
Becker Rich R
Batchelder Rufus
Barrett B
Beal Richard K
Baker E R
Barnes Fred N
Burke Stephen
Bittinger Geo W
Barnes Thos R
Bartlett Geo
Bemus Henry
Black B M
Blake Herbert or Frank
Benjamin J W
Barton James
Baird J C
Blackwell Joe
Beck Joseph
Barber John dr
Barrow Wm
Battles William
Blake Wallace
Berlin Wm
Barrett Wm M
Barney Mark S
Bingham Leab
Batcheler M P
Baner L S
Briggs L W
Brown & Shairer
Brown Andrew J
Bryan O M dr 3
Buck A H
Boroughs A S
Bradley A C
Brewer Alfred
Brydon A
Brown C H & co
Barton Curtis
Bowers Chas
Bracken Patrick
Byron Edwin
Butterworth E S
Bushnell Frank
Boardman Fred S
Bulkins F T
Briggs S S
Brooks Fred
Bridgman Sam
Brown Geo E
Boford Henry C
Bond H I
Brown H W
Brown Homer T
Bull Jesse
Butler James
Bronswick J M
Buckley Jas
Brown J W
Burgess James
Breslaw Jas C
Buhler John
Busby John
Brown John S
Brown John
Brackett Joshua
Borden Jno
Brackley John
Burke John
Bushnell Wash
Brown W T
Boyce W H
Brownlee Wm B
Brown W A
Barton A dr

C

Carey, Phelps & co
Chandler Alvah
Carver A M
Churcher Ang's
Carey John
Clarke John
Clehong John
Cuslik John
Cenn John
Coady Fredk
Callen Saml
Curtain Frank A
Cook F V capt
Conaldine Thos
Chambers Bennett
Campbell P M
Clark C C
Carel D T
Clancey Dennis
Chapman D capt
Cleland Robt 2
Corsey E N
Calahan Richd
Casey Edwd
Chambers Frank
Carver S M capt
Chapman S R
Chadwick Sam
Clayton Thos
Carter Geo T
Carroll Thos
Carey H M
Clark James
Carpenter J W
Chapman J M
Clark James
Clifford James
Caton J D
Clarke F A
Calloway John
Carroll John
Capron W W 2
Churcher W H
Chandler Wm
Cameron Walter
Clark Lyman
Colver N rev
Connolly Owen
Coil Arthur
Coil Andrew
Collins Barny
Conklin Oliver M 3
Cooley Ashel
Conro C M
Crego David
Coughlin Dennis
Crego D R
Coleman Robt
Cole Dr Eddy
Cole Ellis
Cook Edwd
Colston Edwd
Cooper Ed H
Collins Richd T
Comerford Thos
Cushman Geo
Crossman Geoll
Cook Thos
Cosleworth Geo
Cotrin G F jr
Crouch T
Cook H H
Cook Henry
Cumming J
Costello John
Cooney John
Crowe John & co
Crawford John
Connell John
Covert Wm
Colter Wm
Cowley Wm
Colman mr
Cushman L B
Crofoot Levi
Cornwell Lyman
Commons Michl
Cotton L H
Coulbourn L J

D

Dater, Steward & co 4
Dunsford Alf dr
Danks N
Dickinson A M
Doggett & Capon
Dunn P
Dake Chas T
Danchower Chas
Dormeo Peter
Delany Patrick
Davis Price
Downing D
Dane D D
Dann D D
Day Dand
Denis Daly
Doolin Edwd
Dewey Joseph
Derrow E J
Dopp Richd
Dickenson R D
Dond Geo
Dayment Thos
Dunn T O
Dobbins T S & co
Darcy Geo
Dunn Thankfull
Darrow Geo
Dimick Henry C 2
Denison N G
Davis Henry
Doyle James
Davidson James
Duquid James
Dillon J R capt
Dunham Jas M
Dillon Michl
Delaney John
Dempsey John
Doherty John
Duffy John C 3
Dalton John 2
Duffey John
Douglas Wm
Dingee Wm W 3
Dickinson W D
Dorey W A
Dyer Wm
Dutton Wm P
Dwight Wm
Dougherty Mike
Dodd Morris
Depuy Melvin
Delevis M M & co
Darling L L

E

Emery & Corbett
Everitt Asa
Earle Chas M W
Ellegood Chas P
Eagle C T
Ellis C C
Evans Evan W
Elkin Thomas
England Geo A
Eckerly Geo R
Egleston G W
Evans Thomas C
Eaire Gyd
Elmendorf J P 2
Earnshaw John

F

Fish N W
Fitzpatrick A
Follansbee B F
Farrell O
Ferris Amos
Funk, McMullen & co
Farnsworth N
Fairchild A
Finmore, Osborn & co
Feeney P
Farly Patrick
French Daniel 2
Fiske David E
Flagg E C 2
Ferris Elbert
Flood Edward
Freeman E C
Fisher F S
Fisher T R
Frink Samuel E
Ford Geo W
Foster G W 2
Fauntleroy T S
Frame G W
Frisbie H N
Fruit H H
Ferrell J H
Farrel Jas
Frist J O
Fitch J D
Flinn James J
Frazer Jas A
Foster J
Flumber Henry
Frazier Jas
Fraser James
Fuller John C
Petton Joseph O
Fay Julius
Fay William
Flemming Geo
Froone Lewis
Forae Michael
Fuller George

G

Gilbert, Miles & co
Goodrich & Johnson
Griswold Arev
Gudge B
Grant Archibald
Grinshaw & Williams
Grimes Anthony
Gillmore Chris C
Grady Patrick
Goodrich C B
Gillis Peter
Golle Pierce G
Garlis C A
Gasson C S
Gove Charles
Gilbert Ell W
Gates E W
Geram E D
Gilmore Ephraim
Gould Fred
Gilmore Francis
Galloway Geo R
Gleson Thomas
Gregory Truman
Githeoly Thos
Gillett Thomas
Glenn Hugh
Glenn James
Gardner J K
Goodhouse J J
Gillous John
Goaman John
Geary John
Gillespie John
Gentleman Jos O
Garaner W
Granger Wm
Gorman Michael
Gibbs Levi
Gordale Fenas H

H

Harris W I
Barrington Wm
Hart John S
Henderson John C capt
Halay John
Hennion John
Hayton John
Hennessy Jas
Hardenburgh Howard capt
Hamlin Henry
Hall George S
Haig Thomas
Harding Timothy
Haines Geo F
Harris Thomas
Heslin George
Hall T & co
Barrington F A col
Hanchett Seth H
Haven E P
Harnett Richd V
Hisman R W capt
Heenan Dan
Hanly Daniel
Hatel Charles A
Hamilton Chas
Hart Charles
Hammond Chester
Hatch C A
Hastings Augustus
Hagatt & Farr
Hazard E W
Higgins M
Hurlbut Myron
Hough Luther
Hough M L
Hopkins Wm
Hines William
Hutchinson Wm
Honohan W
Hymes Wm
Hunt W H
Hornish Wm
Homes Wm T
Hight William
Hung John
Hovey Joseph
Hunt John P
Hodges Jas
Hughes James Samuel
Holmes I G
Hobley Henry
Hool H D
Hull Henry
Holden H
Hughs Thomas
Hutchinson T
Hines Theodore
Hodges George
Hyde George W
Hinton T H
Hilliard George
Houston Samuel
Hill Robert
Hopkins E P capt
Hopes Robert
Howard David
Hinckley D J
Humphrey Chas D
Howard prof
Hitchcock Chas A
Hongsworth C
Hill Charles
Hunt A D & co
Hooker & co
Huggard Abel

I

Ibbatson Thos D
Inman Herculas

J

Jackson Joel
Jackson Henry
Jackson Abram V
James Gavin
Jacobs John W
Jenks Chas L
Jewitt H H 2
Jewitt mr
Joice John capt
Johnson J
Johnson W H
Johnson W B
Jones John
Jones F & co

K

Kennedy Mich'l
Kilborn Lewis H
Klitel Michael
King Wm
Knight W P
Kearns John
Kirk John
King John
Kercher John
Kirby James
Kunada J M
Kennan James
Knowls J H
Kitt J B
Kerby James
Knapp James
Kelly Jas F
Knapp George
Kimball Geo A
Kennedy Thorington
Kernaghan Geo
Kers Thomas
Kingsbury Sam'l H
Kelly Robt M
Keen Edwin H
King David G T
Kelly P H
Kellogg Charlie
Kellogg Peter T
Kuney A K

L

Leavitt M W
Laraway Luther
Lodekes W G
Leach W Eph
Lelean Saml
Lelean Wm C
Leach W J
Lord M W
Lewis William
Lynch Wm
Lewis John H
Langston John
Lyon John
Loft James W
Loft J
Lindley Jas J
Livingston Isaac
Lewis Isaac A
Lough Hugh
Lombard Horatio
Laitan Henry
Lee Geo E
Leonard Tim'y
Lewers Geo W
Leavitt S R prof
Lassinie Sam H
Lee J S
Lowe Sam'l A
Lee Silas J dr
Lee Erskine 2
Livingston Eugene
Lusk Robert
Loomis E L
Lavin Patt
Loftus Patrick
Ley Peter
Lasman Peter
Lamb Carter
Loomis Chas L
Letchworth & Hayden
Lake & Osborn
Ladd J

Mc

McKenny John
McCollough J A
McCoy James
McIntyre Jas
McDonah J G
McChesney J H prof
McHugh Jas
McConnell H
McNally Geo
McDermott T B
McKee Thos J
McIntyre T, co F
McLeod R C
McCabe Chas
McNulty Patr'k
McDougall Alex
McLellan
McDonald B M
McCauley A H
McCarthy Mich'l
McGregor W H
McBride Wm
McBride Wm
McFarlan Wm
McCauly John
McGovern John
McMillan John
McKenny Grover
McKay John
McDonald John

M

Mahoney Tim & Mich'l
Mean Thos
Mansfield L L H
Mechin Thos
Mead Geo W
Meagher Thos
Marsh G B
Masters F W
Manear Geo
Merrill G H 2
Martin S W
Malcolm Steph
May Frank
Marsh F B
Martin S E W
Mathews D W
Mayhew Capt
Martin Chas
Mathor Peter
Magnor Patk
Merrill Aug M
Mansfield Leonard D
Mallory Lyman
Martin M E
Manning Wm 2
Maher John
Moynihan John
Marvill Jas
Marshall Jas
Martin Jas
Mercer H A 2
Marsh Henry T
Mears H P
Marsh Wm
Maxson H D
Mallory Lyman
Magannis John
Mayow Francis
Morehouse S B
Morris Edwd
Mathers Rufus
Morse D O
Morris Chas
Moreton C P E
Minot Chas
Miller Philip
Morris A M
Miles, Standard & co
Morton Geo rev
Moseley Thos col
Morse H G
Morse H W
Morse Harry
Morton Hudson
Morehead Hardy
Murry J W
Milroy Jas
Moloney Jas
Mason Jas
Moreland Jas cap
Mattox John
Mills Jonathan
Myers John H
Morris John W
Mose Joseph E
Mills John
Mott Wm H
Moody Kellum J
Murphy Wm
Moore Wm
Murphy Martin
Moore mr live stock dealer
Mulligan Mat

N

Norris G D
Newberry H L & co
Nash Henry
Nary James
Nickelson Jascap
Normoyle John
Norcross Jos H 2
Northrup W
Norton Richard
Nolton R H
Nixon R
Nichols C H
Neagle Patrick
Newton Prentis
Nelson Wm

O

Oaks Joseph C
O'Brien Patk
O'Brien J W
O'Connor Jas
O'Connor Bryan
O'Donnell Patk
O'Donnell Neal
O'Leary John
O'Leary Cots
O'Mealy Eugene
O'Neale R F
O'Regan Tim

P

Peters T Y
Palmer John D
Phillips Lewis A
Parott L T Jno
Power Wm
Perkins Wm B
Pemberton Wm
Pinkham W B
Parker W O
Pearson Wm
Piersen John C
Palmer Joseph
Patterson Jno C
Pauls John P
Pomeroy John W
Power John
Prendergast J T
Parker Henry 2
Petitz James H
Parish J H 2
Polley Jerome B
Pettegan Jas
Post J R
Perkins J D
Pitt Thomas
Polland Geo W
Paige G W
Pitt P
Phillips S
Pierce R E
Park E Bis
Park Edgar
Perry Eli
Pomeroy E J
Payne D W
Phelan Patrick
Payne J S
Patterson O S
Pennoyer Aug's
Perkins August's
Peltzer G A
Peary Andrew
Pickens Jas R

Q

Quinn Terrence
Quinn Jas D

R

Radden Thos
Roberts Geo 2
Rice jr Geo H
Regan Timothy
Randerson Thos
Russell Geo P
Roberts Geo & co
Ray Geo F
Ripley T S
Riddle Silas A
Rogers Mark
Rymond Edwd S
Rose Tho F
Robert Sanderson
Richardson Robt
Rawson D W S
Rice Dan
Rogers Edwin B
Regot Charles
Ryan Patrick F
Robert F P
Rosman Chas
Rogers Porter J
Rankin B O
Rockie Oliver O
Rose Alex 2
Ridgley & co
Robinson & co
Riley Michael
Redmond Morton
Rice M T
Rick Chas A
Raney Andrew
Reid W T
Rawson & Wilson
Ross Wm F
Rumsey W B
Robeson Willard
Rebill Wm
Robinson Jno A
Richards John M
Rankin John R
Reid John
Robbins J B
Ryan Jas
Rose J H
Reynold Jas S
Rutherford Jas
Robinson Jas
Reorus J H
Ryan James
Roe H H
Roberts H P
Richardson H W
Robinson W E
Ir 4

S

Sedwick Albert
Scoiley A P B capt
Sawyer, Wallace & co
Spefford C
Swalton C
Scollck Albert R
Sanderson Chas E dr
Saleld David
Scovill Robert
Sally Edward
Sherwood Starr
Salverson Siyert A
Shumway S
Sculley George
Sheppard Geo P
Seery Thomas
Sherwin James
Short J S 2
Scanlon Jer
Shaw J M
Sheehan John
Spanian John 2
Sargent William
Scribner Wm M
Shumers Mich'l
Smith N H
Steward John
Sinclair A C
Stuart B H
Somers A H 2
Simpson A H
Stephen Charles
Stephens A H M
Sheedy Daniel
Sterling A F
Swift Asa R
Sargeon Chas M
Simpson Amos
Smith E T
Sleeper rev
Stanley Richard Henry
Starr Edward
Simmons R F dr
Storrs E A
Swift R N
Silverman Frank
Stringer S
Stockwell F W D
Smith Col jr
Smith Frank
Sullivan Thos
Starkey Thomas
Smith Geo O
Spencer George
Simonds H D
Somers Henry C
St Clair H
Smith J H
Steward J A
Stimson Jere
Sikes James
Strickland John
Sevent John B
Storms John
Stewart John
Smith M L
Sinclair W H
Stow William H
Starkes Wm H
Stevens Wm F
Strall Wm
Strall William W
Stiles M P
Smith Lyman M
Sennott Matthew
Sturns Mr
Swift W J

T

Taylor B F
Thompson Martin 2
Tucker L B
Toomey Michael
Taylor W W capt
Tucker Henry
Thompson Wm H
Terry Wm B
Twitord William
Teoman John
Taitt John
Towerton John
Temple John T dr
Tucker James H
Todd Geo
Thompson L S
Throop James H
Todd James
Terry James
Tood T
Thomas George
Thompson Rich
Terryll Edward
Thompson Dan S
Thatcher Day C
Thompson C
Thompson C H
Terrell Alfred J
Tracey S B
Tayer A C
Tuyar Asa W
Tobie Peter D
Tiffany Oliver dr

V

Van Eppe W H
Von Buren J M
Vandoren G
Vandusen L P
Vlack E B
Vanwinkle N F

W

White M
Wheeler Wm H
Wallace Wm
Waller Wm
Wadsworth Wm capt
Wetmore Wm F
Wright W W
Whitney W C
Whitmore J dr
Walsh James
Wall James
Weissman Jas
Watt James
Welch Henry
Whitman H H
Walsh Thos
Wayne G B
Wharry Theo
Ward Timothy
White Samuel S
Wadsworth Sam
Walker S J S
Watson Silas
Waggoner R H S
Watson Rev'd
Wright Rich'd H
Wall E W
Welsh Edmond
Welch David
Waller Chas J
Waldo C
Whetstone & Peck
Whitehead E W
Walter Abrah'm
Williams mr
Winchell John
Wiley John capt
Wilson James
Williams J K
Williams H C dr
Winter Thos
White Sam
Willard Sam'l
Wilson Saml
Wilson R S
Wilcox R
Wood D S
White David
Willard David E
Woods Patrick
Wilner Peter
Williams Chas
Woodhull Chan'y
Williamson rev

Y

Yeakle M M
Young H C
Young Peter

Initials.

Veritas ... Agent of Douglas Axe Co ... Manhattan Ins. Co. ... Sec'y of Merchant's Exchange ... Standard and Expositer ... W. B. M. ... Garden City Lodge ... Agent Lillie's Safes ... Old Da Crow Canterbury Hall ... Proprietors 19 and 21 Michigan avenue ... Wardens of Church of Atonement.

... Wardens Church of Holy Communion ... Wm. G. A. Esq.

Persons wishing drop letters advertised must affix a three cent stamp.

Office open from 1st May to 1st November, daily (except Sundays), from 7 A. M. till 7 P. M. On Sunday from 9 till 10 A. M. From November 1 till May 1, from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M., daily (except Sundays), and on Sundays from 9:30 till 10:30 A. M.

J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

Miscellaneous

IMPROVE YOUR BREED OF HOGS.

Attention is called to the stock of Hogs at the Summit Farm, Cook County and State of Illinois, which is at the Summit Station upon the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, only eleven miles from Chicago, and is only from the State Fair Grounds. Several trains pass there daily.

This tribe of Hogs has the advantage of the latest most important and Suffolk blood, with small and fine bone, [illegible] and cheap food, the [illegible] to [illegible] small quantity of food consumed, the small amount of offal made, its general cleanliness, and the decided improvement that its crosses make upon the common hogs of the country.

Whilst it is desirable that persons should see for themselves, those who cannot are requested to send to the subscriber and get a circular.

They will be delivered, properly boxed and provided with food for any portion of the United States or Canada, and delivered free of charge to any railroad depot, express office or vessel in Chicago. Address the subscriber, care of Hon. John Wentworth, Chicago, Illinois.

CHARLES L. REED, Chicago, Ill.

CARBON OIL!—

Pure Carbon Oil,

THE PUREST, HEAVIEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Warranted Pure White and Non-Explosive.

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AGENTS FOR THE WELL-KNOWN

LUCIFER OIL WORKS,
PENNSYLVANIA.

INTEREST DIVIDEND.—Holders of Scrip in the

RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK,

Can receive the Interest on same by calling at the Agency of the Company in Chicago.

A new issue of Scrip for the year ending 1st of July, 1861, will be ready for delivery on or about the first of September. Those who are entitled to same will please call for it. HIGGINSON & JAMES, Agents, Office No. 1 Clark street.

HURLBUT'S GREAT TIGHT BARREL STAVE SAWING AND DRESSING MACHINE, PATENTED JULY 3d, 1860.

The greatest invention of the age.—[Cincinnati Commercial.

A discovery of national importance.—[N. Y. Tribune.

Deserving the highest praise in both construction and action.—[Scientific American.

It is the favorite of all at the Exhibition, (Chicago Mechanics Institute.)—[Chicago Tribune.

We give it our hearty approbation, and commend it to all lumbermen, believing it opens a mine of wealth to them.—[St. Louis Republican.

The undersigned are the Inventors and Patentees and still own the right to the following territory, towit:—Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Virginia, Minnesota, Maine, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, Maryland, Florida, Vermont, Alabama, Oregon, New Jersey, Delaware and Rhode Island. We are now prepared to sell State, County and Town Rights.

We build a splendid new style machine, capable of making a stave from one to six feet long, and of any desired thickness from ⅛ of one inch to 1½ inches.

The machine is simple, and is WARRANTED to make a PERFECT TIGHT Barrel Stave.

The following parties have the machines in operation, and to them we would respectfully refer the public:—Heyward & DeWolf, Michigan City, Indiana; Cheney, Peet & Co., Ashley, Ill.; L. & B. W. Allen, Batesville, Indiana; N. J. Freeman, Goshen, Indiana; Caswell & Davidson, Parkersburg, Virginia; A. Dorton & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

We will take real estate or good personal property in exchange for machines and rights.

Persons wishing to make inquiry in regard to said territory will please address HURLBUT BROTHERS & CO., Post Office Box 3643, Chicago, Illinois.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—The subscriber offers for sale or exchange, his

Residence at Racine, Wisconsin,

The house is nearly new, built in the best manner, situated on the main avenue of the town. Built of wood faced throughout with brick, 40 feet front, besides L of wing; marble mantels, bathroom, cellar, two wells, cistern, together with all required out buildings, good barn, wood and ash houses &c., &c., on ample grounds handsomely laid out with graveled carriage and foot walks.

VARIETY SHADE TREES, SHRUBBERY AND PLANTS,

With a fine garden—eastern front of 180 feet—with fine view of Lake Michigan.

Racine is sixty miles north of Chicago, directly on the Lake, with a fine elevation and perfectly healthy; about ten thousand inhabitants; fine roads, schools and churches. The schools are established and conducted upon the same principles as those of Chicago, and the town is pronounced the handsomest in the Northwest. Accessible four times per day by rail. Would be sold on time or exchanged for Chicago property, and the additional if any, will be paid in cash or by assuming a mortgage. WM. A. MURFEY, 12 Clark street, N. Y. Central Railroad Office, or address P. O. Box 1881.

NOTICE TO EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC PARTIES.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company have made arrangements for the use of a fine Grove, located at Matteson, on the line of their road, twenty-seven miles from Chicago.

This Grove is immediately adjoining the track. A portion of it has been cleared of the underbrush and put in suitable condition for Pic Nic Parties. Stands for speakers, tables, seats and other conveniences have been erected. Within the Grove is a Living Spring of Clear Water. Adjacent to the Grove is a piece of beautiful level prairie, well adapted for Cricket and other athletic games. The Grove will easily accommodate 2,000 people. As a place for Excursions and Pic-Nics is has unrivaled attractions.

Special Trains can be obtained at reasonable rates by applying at the office of the General Superintendent in the Great Central Depot.

W. R. ARTHUR, General Supt.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

WILSON'S ALBANY SEEDLING STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—Plant now, and you'll get a crop next season.

GEORGE B. DAVIS.

Morgan Gardens, North Side, near Clybourne Bridge, will supply strong, well-rooted plants of this celebrated variety at $3.00 per 1,000. Parties wishing large quantities are invited to correspond. Also, Hooker's Seedling and Longworth's Prolific.

RASPBERRY PLANTS.

Knevett's Giant, Franconia, Red Antwerp, and Large Fruited Monthly, put up to suit the times. Also, hardy Currants, Gooseberries, &c. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. Plants carefully packed. Address GEO. B. DAVIS, Box 3404, Chicago.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper:

[illegible]

And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER. 1,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. 700 reams of Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery.

1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.

Cash paid for Rags.

IMPORTANT.—Look in at 173 RANDOLPH STREET, Chicago,

And see how low they sell Oils, White Lead, Zinc, Paints, French and American Glass, Varnishes and Japans of all kinds, Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Coal Oils of best quality; Brushes, and all appertaining to the trade.

THOS. H. WOOD & CO.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON.

A consignment of this well known iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers by C. H. McCORMICK & CO., Agents for Manufacturers.

BIRD CAGES.—100 Patterns, Also, Parrot and Squirrel Cages, Cups, Fountains, &c., at wholesale.

AT 138 LAKE STREET.

BARNUM BROS.

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Fish Hooks,

Lines, Spoon Baits, Seals, Flies, Floats, &c., &c.

REED POLES—10,000 cheap jointed Poles, &c., at 138 Lake street. BARNUM BROS.

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300 tons Assorted Foundry Pig Iron,

From the celebrated Missouri Furnaces, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. Missouri funds will be taken at Par in payment. NEELY, SPRINGER & CO., 238 Water street.

COOPERAGE—

1000 Butter Kegs,
400 Whisky Barrels,
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20,000 Shaved Hickory Hoops.

For sale cheap by SNYDER & CO., Corner Pine and Michigan sts., Chicago.

TO SHIPPERS OF LUMBER AND SALT.—MATHER & Co.'s Northern Transportation Line having made arrangements with light draft Steamboats on the Illinois River, are now prepared to contract for the transportation of Lumber, Salt, &c., to all points on the Illinois River at reasonable rates. MATHER & CO., Agents, Foot of North Lasalle street.

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Cash paid for Cotton and Woolen Rags, and Metals.

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FLAGS from 3 inches to 4 feet long.
DRUMS, American and German.
ROSETTES, various patterns. Wholesale trade supplied at 138 Lake street. BARNUM BROS.

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Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Colt's, Allen's, Sharps's and every variety of Revolver. Bowie Knives, Trade Picks, Shovels, Pans, Gold Scales, Blankets and all kinds of Miner's Tools. Powder, Shot, Caps and Ammunition generally.

Agent for St. Louis Shot, and Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. GEO. T. ABBEY, 159 Lake street.

NATIONAL PREMIUM CATAWBA WINE, of John E. Mottier,

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PURE GRAPE JUICE,

FOR SACRAMENTAL PURPOSES,

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THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS.

1861.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the

NEW YORK CENTRAL

AND

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,

Numbering twenty-nine first-class, staunch and strong steamers now offer to the mercantile and commercial public, the following evidently superior facilities for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the Eastern, western, Northern and southwestern states. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities, consisting of

130 Canal Boats,

Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, and connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines, enables it to offer merchants and shippers superior inducements for their patronage.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

(Owned and operated by this Company), will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:

The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	B. C. & C. Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA,	FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE,	WENONA,
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Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Western Transportation Office, Erie Basin, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.

For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents:

EVERETT CLAPP, Agent, No. 1 Coentis Slip, N. Y.
HUGH ALLEN, Fr't Agent, [illegible]
H. J. FRENCH, Pass. Agent, 5 Astor House.
A. COLSON, [illegible]
S. G. CHASE, Agent, 113 Pier, Albany, N. Y.
S. G. CHASE, Agent, 19 River street, Troy, N. Y.
C. B. GRISWOLD, Fr't Agent, Boston.
J. L. HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit, Mich.
J. J. TALLMADGE, Agent, Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad Depot, Milwaukee, Wis.
[illegible]
WM. F. HURD, Freight Agent, Boston.
JOHN ALLEN, JR., President, Buffalo.

CONSIGNEES:

BOND & SPENCER, Cleveland, Ohio.
DENNISON B. SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
[illegible]
JOHN HEALD & CO., [illegible]
DUTTON & RAYMOND, Racine, Wis.
KENOSHA PIER COMPANY, Kenosha, Wis.
H. W. GAY & CO., Waukegan, Ill.
J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.

RICHMOND & TUTTLE, Agents,
Foot of State street, Chicago.

1861. THE 1861.

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO.

Will during the present season, run their line of

FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS

Regularly between

Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, Oswego, and the Upper Lakes,

FORMING

A DAILY LINE,

For Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit, and a

TRI-WEEKLY LINE,

To and from Chicago, Milwaukee, and intermediate ports.

Connecting with the Railroads between Ogdensburgh and Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Concord, Worcester, Fitchburg, Keene, Bellows Falls, Rutland, Burlington, and other intermediate places.

At Cape Vincent with the Watertown and Rome Railroad.

At Oswego with the New Oswego Line of Canal Boats between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York.

Through freights taken to that one Weekly

Connecting at Chicago with the several Lines of Railroads to the South and West.

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J. L. CHAMBERLIN, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.
GEO. A. EDDY, Oswego, N. Y.
CRAWFORD & HOVEY, Oswego, N. Y.
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E. B. WARD, Detroit, Mich.
G. J. HALL, Milwaukee, Wis.
TAYLOR, MURRAY & CO., Racine, Wis.
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Business Cards.

NEW PATENT LAW.—

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Our facilities for securing Patents for New Inventions and Designs, in every description in the United States under the New Law of March 2d, 1861, and in all Foreign Countries are not surpassed. All professional business confidential.

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Chicago, Ill., (Larmon's Block) ... 1860
London, (England) ... 1860
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SHIP CHANDLER

And Sail Maker,

Have constantly for sale at the lowest prices

Manila Rope, Pitch, Tarred Rope, Hay Rope, Tar, Lath Rope, Oakum, Blocks, Spun Yarn.

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BELTING, PACKING HOSE, &c. The patent solid

VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING,

Warranted to be the best in use.

HOSE AND PACKING,

OF ALL SIZES.

LEATHER BELTING

AND

LACE LEATHER,

And all kinds of

RUBBER GOODS.

JNO. B. IDESON & CO., Sole Agents, [illegible]

Legal Advertisements.

WHEREAS, HECTOR O. Snow and Nancy Cordelia Snow, his wife, did by their certain Deed of Trust, dated and acknowledged March [illegible], A. D. 1857, [illegible] Robert Harvey, [illegible] Trustee [illegible]

[illegible]

HORACE G. CHASE, Trustee.

Chicago, August 26th, 1861.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861. Samuel C. Davis, Charles B. Sawyer and Nathan W. Perkins vs. Charles H. Thompson.—Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Charles H. Thompson that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the [illegible] day of August, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Samuel C. Davis, Charles B. Sawyer and Nathan W. Perkins and against the estate of the said Charles H. Thompson, for the sum of Four Hundred Eighty One and 23-100 Dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Charles H. Thompson, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of September, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Samuel C. Davis, Charles B. Sawyer and Nathan W. Perkins, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Plff's Att'y.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861.—James McKindley, William McKindley and Granville S. Ingraham vs. Charles Dameral.—Public notice is hereby given to the said Charles Dameral, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the seventeenth day of July, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said James McKindley, William McKindley and Granville S. Ingraham, and against the estate of the said Charles Dameral, for the sum of four hundred and ninety-one and 56-100 dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook county, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said Charles Dameral, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the term thereof to be holden at the court house in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of August, A. D. 1861, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said plaintiffs, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
D. C. & T. J. NICHOLS, Plff's Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861. Henry Kiggins and A. W. Kellogg vs. John Ellis.—Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said John Ellis that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the 1st day of August, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Henry Kiggins and A. W. Kellogg and against the estate of the said John Ellis, for the sum of four hundred thirty-three and 37-100 dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said John Ellis, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the term thereof to be holden at the Court House, in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of September, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said plaintiffs, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Plff's Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861. James Mead, Henry J. Gardner, S. Parkman Dexter and Arthur H. Foor vs. Charles Mosley.—Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Mosley, Lansing & Co., that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the [illegible] day of August, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said James Read, Henry J. Gardner, S. Parkman Dexter and Arthur H. Foor, and against the estate of the said Mosley, Lansing & Co. for the sum of [illegible] Dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Mosley, Lansing & Co., shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of September, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said James Read, Henry J. Gardner, S. Parkman Dexter and Arthur H. Foor, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Plff's Att'y.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861. Josiah King, Isaac M. Peacock and John Arbuckle vs. John Ellis.—Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said John Ellis that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the third day of August, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Josiah King, Isaac M. Peacock and John Arbuckle, and against the estate of the said John Ellis, for the sum of Three Thousand and Sixty Seven Dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said John Ellis, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of September, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said plaintiffs, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Plff's Att'ys.

ESTATE OF DAVID S. HAYWOOD, DECEASED.—The undersigned have been appointed executors of the estate of David S. Haywood, late of the County of Cook and State of Illinois, deceased, hereby give notice that they will appear before the County Court of Cook County, at the Court House in Chicago, at the regular term thereof, on the third Monday of September next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend, for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

JAMES F. DRAPER,
THOMAS J. HAYWOOD,
Executors.

Chicago, July 5, 1861.
Andrew Harvie, Attorney for Estate.

Dentists Cards

J. C. FULLER,

DENTIST,

85 CLARK STREET

Opposite the Court House, Chicago.

A. W. FREEMAN,

Dentist,

103 ... WASHINGTON STREET ... 103

P. O. Box 2041.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, Office and Residence No. 86 West Randolph street, (successor to Fuller & Albaugh,) would respectfully inform the public that he may be still found in the old place, prepared to give full satisfaction in every department of Dentistry, whether in FILLING, CLEANING, EXTRACTING, REGULATING or the insertion of ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Specimens of all kinds work can be seen at his office. Charges moderate.

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NAYLOR & COMPANY'S

Cast Steel

CHURCH AND FIRE ALARM BELLS.

We are prepared to fill orders for these

CELEBRATED BELLS

At New York Prices, With Freight Added.

Every Bell is WARRANTED for one year with fair and proper usage. If a bell should break after a year half price is allowed in exchange for a new one. For full particulars send for Circular to

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

Agent and Importers of Hardware and Tin-Plate, LAKE STREET, Chicago.

Lumber, &c.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

WALLACE & HOLMES,

(FORMERLY JOHN S. WALLACE,)

Have constantly on hand a well selected stock of

Hard and Soft Wood,

LUMBER, LATH SPOKES STAVES & SHINGLES AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

And will furnish Bills for Lumber, Timber and White Oak Piling, to order on the shortest notice. They are also prepared to act as General Commission Merchants, and to make liberal cash advances on all kinds of Lumber consigned to them to sell either by cargo or at retail. Office and Yard on the corner of Old and Grove streets, South Branch, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Drawer 6072.

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Fresco and Decorative Painters,

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In the Parlors, Dining Halls and Libraries of first class residences. Also, the interior of Churches, Public Halls, &c., in Chicago, Illinois, and other States. We also give strict attention to the Graining of Oaks and Marbles, and solicit your orders consistent of our cutting to your satisfaction.

JEVNE & ALMINI, 101 Washington st.

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, Wm. Yerbury, 136 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. Dyer and cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also Straw Hats and Bonnet Dyeing, Bleaching and Pressing. Gents' Garments Cleaned, Dyed and Repaired. Work called for and promptly attended to.

INSURE YOUR FURS FROM MOTHS by leaving them at our Store, NO. 116 LAKE STREET. [illegible]

Legal Advertisements.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, George Brown and Kate Brown, his wife, did, on the twenty-third day of December, A. D. 1856, convey and deliver to the undersigned as Trustee, [illegible]

[illegible]

GEORGE SCOVILLE, Trustee.

Chicago, August 14th, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Bernard G. Caulfield, Henry Waller and Sarah B. Waller, his wife, executed and delivered to J. Young Scammon, [illegible] dated March 14th, A. D. 1856, and was recorded in the office of the Recorder of Cook County, Illinois, on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1856, in Book 156 of Deeds, at Page [illegible]

[illegible]

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Trustee.

Chicago, June 28 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, on the 17th day of May, 1855, Hiram C. W. Cowdery and Mary L. Cowdery, his wife, executed to Samuel P. Skinner, a trust deed of that date upon the real estate hereinafter described, which was duly recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 90 of Deeds, Page 234, to secure the payment of five promissory notes in said trust deed particularly described, all payable to the order of Josiah [illegible]

[illegible]

JOHN C. HAINES,
ELBRIDGE G. HALL,
Executors of Samuel P. Skinner, deceased.

CHANCERY NOTICE—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, September Term, A. D. 1861. Medora A. Milledoler vs. Walton G. Milledoler.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Walton G. Milledoler, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago, Notice is hereby given to the said Walton G. Milledoler, that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 3d day of July, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the first Monday of September next (1861), as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Walton G. Milledoler, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago in said County, on the first Monday of September, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
LUMBARD & SMITH, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, September Term, 1861. John L. Grover and Peter Reed vs. William Reed, John R. Hamlin, J. A. Parsons, W. J. Jenks, Norman Churchill, Warren Smith, Chesselbro Burts, [illegible] O. P. Burts, Patrick Gallagher, Lemuel Calvell, Norman Churchill, Warren Smith and Chessebro Burts.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of John R. Hamlin, J. A. Parsons, W. J. Jenks, Norman Churchill, Warren Smith and Chessmore Burts, Defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago, Notice is hereby given to the said John R. Hamlin, J. A. Parsons, W. J. Jenks, Norman Churchill, Warren Smith and Chessmore Burts, that the complainants filed their bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the sixteenth day of April, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of September next, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said John R. Hamlin, J. A. Parsons, W. J. Jenks, Norman Churchill, Warren Smith and Chessmore Burts, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of September, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainants' bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
H. B. HURD, Compl'ts Sol'r.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, default has been made in the payment of a promissory note for $800, dated June 4th, A. D. 1859, made by Gilbert C. Noble, and payable to the order of [illegible]

[illegible]

GEORGE SCOVILLE, Trustee.

Chicago, August 16th, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Henry Waller and Sarah B. Waller, his wife, and Bernard G. Caulfield, executed and delivered a certain deed of trust, dated March 14th, A. D. 1856, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Cook County, Illinois, on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1856, in Book 156 of Deeds, at Page [illegible]

[illegible]

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Trustee.

Chicago, June 28th, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Henry Waller and Sarah B. Waller, his wife, and Bernard G. Caulfield, executed and delivered a certain deed of trust, dated March 14th, A. D. 1856, and was filed for record in the office of the Recorder of Cook County, Illinois, March 14th, A. D. 1856, and recorded in Book 156 of Deeds, at Page 80, whereby they conveyed to J. Young Scammon certain premises in said trust deed described, to secure the payment of a promissory note for [illegible]

[illegible]

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Trustee.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, s. s.—Superior Court of Chicago, September Term, A. D. 1861. The Merchants Bank of Albany vs. John G. Wilson.—Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said John G. Wilson, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the 9th day of July, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Merchants Bank of Albany and against the estate of the said John G. Wilson for the sum of Sixteen Thousand One Hundred and Fifty-seven [illegible] Dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said John G. Wilson, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of September, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said plaintiff, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
BURGESS & BURT, Plff's Att'ys.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—To all whom it may concern, take notice, that [illegible]

[illegible]

Legal Advertisements.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Jeanum Atkins, of the County of Cook and State of Illinois, made, executed and delivered to me, a certain deed of trust, [illegible]

[illegible]

HORACE G. CHASE, Trustee.

Chicago, July 25th, 1861.

The above sale is adjourned to Monday, the twenty-sixth (26th) day of August, A. D. 1861, at ten o'clock [illegible] at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago aforesaid.

HORACE G. CHASE, Trustee.

Chicago, August 12th, 1861.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago—In Chancery. John W. Tuttle vs. Elias & [illegible]

[illegible]

IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.

Chicago, August 8th, 1861.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Public notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in two indentures of Mortgage, one made and executed to the subscriber William D. Scott, by Sylvester Lind and Rose Owen Lind, his wife, bearing date on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1858, [illegible]

[illegible]

WILLIAM D. SCOTT, Mortgagee.

BLODGETT & WINSTON, Att'ys.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, John B. Knight and Edmund Ware, of the state of Kentucky, executed and delivered to me, Peter [illegible], a certain indenture of mortgage, dated the nineteenth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-five, [illegible]

[illegible]

PETER GEIB, Mortgagee.

Chicago, June 17, 1861.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, default has been made in the payment of a promissory note [illegible]

[illegible]

F. H. WINSTON, Assignee of Mortgagee.

Chicago, July 22d, 1861.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, default has been made in the payment of a certain Note dated the eighteenth day of July, in the year Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-six [illegible]

[illegible]

BONIFACIUS BERNAUER, Mortgagee.

Davis & Hassan, Solicitors.

Chicago, July 22d, 1861.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861. Thomas M. Howe, Robert T. Kennedy and Harvey Childs vs. John Ellis.—Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said John Ellis that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the [illegible] day of August, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Thomas M. Howe, Robert T. Kennedy and Harvey Childs, and against the estate of the said John Ellis for the sum of [illegible] hundred [illegible] Dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said John Ellis, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of September, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Thomas M. Howe, Robert T. Kennedy and Harvey Childs, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Plff's Att'ys.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF WILLIAM VAN ANTWERP, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that I have [illegible] letters of administration [illegible] in the Probate Court of Cook County, at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in said County, on the third Monday of September next, being the sixteenth day thereof, for the purpose of having claims against said estate adjusted, [illegible] New Jersey, deceased [illegible] Warren County, and State of New Jersey, deceased.

All persons having claims against the same are notified and requested to attend, for the purpose of having their claims adjusted.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Administrator of the Estate of William Van Antwerp, deceased.

Chicago, Ill., July 27th, A. D. 1861.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861. John W. Burns and John [illegible]

[illegible]

ESTATE OF ROBERT PATTERSON, deceased.—Public Notice is hereby given [illegible]

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1861.

THE CITY.

☞ The Letter List will be found on the first page.

ATLANTIC HOUSE, SOUTH BRANCH.—Walsh, corner of Madison street and Custom House Place, has received the goodwill and fixtures for the House, and will open it for business on Monday, September 2.

HUMAN THRIVEN.—Two well known young men of this sneak pea-nadder were arrested yesterday, and are now in the look-up awaiting examination.

☞ Jewett & Co. sell by catalogue at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, 51 Dearborn street, 200 barrels liquors, 300 boxes soap, and 500 packages general groceries.

BOARD OF CLAIMS.—The Board appointed by the last State Legislature to investigate all claims against the city, was in session yesterday at the Supervisor's Room, in the Court House.

ROBBERY.—Capt. B. F. Bruce of the schooner A. C. Raynor, was robbed Thursday night while on board his vessel, of nearly $100 in Canadian funds. The thief has not been apprehended.

WOMAN KILLED IN DENVER.—Caddie Decker wife of Mr. Francis Reynolds, formerly of this city, was recently murdered by her husband at Denver City. Her friends reside in Chicago.

POLICE.—Fifteen bifurcated loafers of the male and female persuasion, paid fines at the police Court yesterday, amounting in the aggregate to near $50, for the not uncommon offences of drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

SEARCH WARRANT.—A countryman named Archibald Earl applied at the Police Court yesterday, for a warrant to search some of the hamlets on Buffalo street, for a sucking pig stolen from his wagon. Hope he may find it.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—A concerted attempt was made on Thursday and Friday evenings to pass new counterfeit two's on the High St. Bank, Providence, R. I., upon several merchants in the West Division. No arrest has been made.

DISHONEST SOLDIER.—Thomas Edwards, a member of the Tremont Rifle regiment, picked the pocket of an intoxicated old man, and took therefrom a pocket knife and seventy-five cents in silver. He was delivered to a sergeant upon the order of the Superintendent.

LARGE PURCHASE.—P. B. Morgan, Government Agent, on Thursday and Friday, purchases one hundred and thirty horses for the army, at prices ranging from $75 to $90. The whole number purchased by him is not far from two hundred and fifty.

THE NORTH SIDE WITHOUT GAS.—A serious leak having been discovered in the main pipe crossing the river, the gas will be shut off on the North Side on Saturday and Sunday nights. The Gas Company will use every exertion to make the connection in some other way, speedily and effectually.

LAFAYETTE RIFLES.—In our issue of the 22d inst., the Lafayette Rifles of the Fremont Rifle Regiment were reported as not having chosen 1st and 2d Lieutenants. We are informed by Capt. C. P. Dickinson that this is a mistake. Their names are as follows: 1st Lieut., C. P. Jackson; 2d Lieut., F. A. Jones.

GENEROUS.—The proprietor of "The Panorama of the War," now on exhibition at Bryan Hall, generously gave an exhibition, last evening for the benefit of the "Home of the Friendless." A large and appreciative audience were present, and the exhausted treasury of this noble charity was replenished.

RECRUITS COMING.—We learn from the St. Paul *Press* of the 21st inst., that Lieut. Hosea of the 16th Infantry, left that morning for this city, with a detachment of recruits for his regiment, now encamped at Desplaines Station. Lieut. Bartholomew, of the 16th, is left in charge of the recruiting station at St. Paul.

GONE INTO CAMP.—Four Companies belonging to the Yates Phalanx, received their tents, and went into camp last evening. Their encampment is located on Indiana Avenue, South side, directly back of Myrick's cattle yard. This regiment is supplied with the Sibley Tent. The balance of the Phalanx will go into camp early next week.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Alderman S. G. Meyers of the 4th Ward, has commenced the erection of a block of stores on the vacant lot owned by him, on the south side of Madison street, near the bridge. The building is to be first class, four stories above the basement, iron front, with stone window caps and sills. The building is 44 by 91 feet, and will be an ornament for that locality. The estimated cost is $8,000 to $10,000.

LONDON ART JOURNAL.—Virtue & Co., 117 South Clark street, have received this August number. It contains three beautiful engravings, viz: "The Cottage Home," from the picture in the Queen's possession; "The Arch of Titus, Rome," one of Lauretta's; and "Eric," from a fine piece of sculpture by W. P. Doherty. These, with the usual unsurpassed wood cuts, make it a very valuable number.

POST OFFICE MATTERS.—The change in the postage *stamps* and stamped envelopes in use has thrown a large amount of labor on the Post Office in this city which for the past two weeks, as is well indicated by the fact that there have been, within that time, 130,000 stamps, one cent and three cent, disposed of chiefly by exchange for the old varieties now disused. Nearly fifty thousand stamped envelopes have been disposed of in the same period. The exchange of old style stamps will be continued until the 28th inst., after which they will be worthless.

RECRUITING FOR THE NAVY.—We learn from Capt. Dockray of the Naval Rendezvous, River street, that enlistments in that branch of the service are very spirited. Thirty men were sent to New York on Saturday last, and forty-eight yesterday. He speaks in terms of admiration of the men, and says he has seen no finer sailors than these. Another draft will be forwarded by the first boat of the People's Line leaving this port. Sailors! enlist for the integrity of that flag which has floated so bravely over you, and never allow a star to be blotted from its fair folds so long as a tar is left to defend it.

☞ The Atlantic, Harper, Knickerbocker, Godey and Peterson for September; Cornhill, Temple Bar, Eclectic and Blackwood magazines for August, and a fresh supply of Russell's letters to the London *Times*, giving pictures of social, political and military life in the South, have been received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street. Also a new publication entitled "The Southern Rebellion and the War for the Union," intended to be a correct history of the rise and progress of the rebellion, and consecutive narratives of events and incidents from the first stages of the treason against the Republic down to the close of the conflict, together with important documents, extracts from remarkable speeches, &c.

THE MUSICAL UNION EXCURSION.—The fine steamer Sea-Bird, with her flags fluttering in the breeze, and moving gaily to the music of that grand old anthem, the "Star Spangled Banner," left her dock about 8 o'clock last evening, laden with a gay company of beautiful women and brave men for a moonlight excursion upon the placid waters of Lake Michigan. What witty and brilliant speeches were made—how gayly danced the happy company—how sweetly the music sounded over the waters—the reporter saith not, for he was miles away. But it requires no great drain upon his imaginative resources, and the result will prove that he judges correctly, when he says that the excursion was a success, and the occasion of unalloyed enjoyment on the part of the participants.

☞ The *Atlantic* for September has the following table of contents: "The Shakespeare Mystery," by Richard Grant White; "The Bath," a poem, by Bayard Taylor; "Saccharissa Molassys," by Theodore Winthrop: "My Odd Adventure with Junius Brutus Booth," anonymous; "My Out-door study," by T. W. Higginson; "A Sermon in a Stone," an anonymous poem; "The Tenth Chapter of Mrs. Bloss's Agnes of Sorrento;" "The Aquarium," anonymous; "The Young Repealer," by Harriet Martineau; "Bread and the Newspaper," by Oliver Wendell Holmes; "Under the Closed and through the Sea," an anonymous poem; "Journal of a Privateersman," anonymous; "The Advantages of Defeat," by C. C. Norton; "Ode to Happiness," by James Russell Lowell; "An Obituary to Elizabeth Barrett Browning;" and the usual Literary Notices, including articles on Bryant's Library of Poetry and Song, Bartlett's Dictionary of Americanisms, Hamilton's Parliamentary Practice, Mrs. Kirkland's New Home, Mrs. Stowe's Dred, Mrs. Kirkland's Forest Keepers, Mrs. Whitney's Hitherto, Mrs. Ellet's Women of the American Revolution, Mrs. Ellet's Women of the War, Mrs. Whitney's Sights and Insights, Mrs. Whitney's Real Folks, Mrs. Whitney's Boys at Chequasset, Mrs. Whitney's Gayworthys, Mrs. Whitney's Leslie Goldthwaite, Mrs. Whitney's Faith Gartney's Girlhood